

the weapons with different approaches to achieve different results, and balancing them off, he implied, was responsible for the difficulties in negotiations.

The outstanding major issue, Mr. Kissinger said, is not a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).

As Moscow Spruces Up for Summit

Russia in Warnings to U.S., China

MOSCOW, May 21 (Reuters).—The Kremlin sounded a new warning to China today on the eve of President Nixon's visit and emphasized again that its approach to the American-Soviet summit talks will be businesslike and realistic.

There have been some frantic last-minute efforts here to tidy up the part of Moscow the President will see. At 2 a.m. this morning women workers were still laying paving stones on the vast Lenin Prospekt, along which Mr. Nixon will ride to town after flying in from Salzburg, Austria, tomorrow.

Today's policy pronouncements came in the Communist party newspaper, Pravda. A front-page editorial urged normalization of relations between Washington and Moscow and sought to fend off any Chinese charge of ideological betrayal by saying that the summit talks are "fully in keeping with the interests of World Socialism."

It renewed warnings to China that the Soviet Union would brook no encroachment on Soviet territory.

Nixon Due in Moscow Today, Plans 'Most Intensive' Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Jeered by screaming demonstrators held back by double lines of helmeted police.

If the President was shaken by that welcome to normally peaceful Salzburg, he did not show it today. Mr. Nixon, dressed in a light-blue suit, was in an amiable mood. He posed for pictures with a teen-age girl in blue jeans. He signed autographs for policemen. He made fun of security adviser Henry A. Kissinger's reputation as a swinger by telling a young woman that the former professor had been to "China, Russia—and Hollywood."

The demonstrations continued today, with violence around the press headquarters. As television cameras whirled, a long-haired young man pulled down a seven-yard-long U.S. flag, then lost a 30-second tug-of-war with police for possession of the banner. About 200 other demonstrators on the scene retreated.

Security men with the President took no chances. At the Koblenz restaurant, White House agents examined all photographers' camera bags and newsmen's tape recorders. When someone in a red jacket was spotted standing about 2,000 feet up the mountainside, three helicopters swooped down like angry hornets—astonishing the "suspect" sniper, who turned out to be a mother and daughter on an innocent mountain hike.

Father's and Son's Views

Mr. Kreisky's 26-year-old son, Peter, took part in anti-Nixon demonstrations last night and today. But this afternoon he indicated he was tired of violence. The demonstrators made no effort to approach Keesheim Palace or the restaurant where Mr. Nixon and the young man's father were lunching.

Asked about his son's participation in the demonstrations, Chancellor Kreisky told newsmen: "My son is a 26-year-old man. His political views are his own, and he has the full right to express them. I have no intention or possibility to stop him."

"It is an example of the basically democratic attitude in my family," Mr. Kreisky declared.

The chancellor defended the police tactic last night of charging demonstrators at the airport and of using their nightsticks on the protesters.

"They carried out their duty," Mr. Kreisky said of the police. "Participants in illegal demonstrations must expect a confrontation with the police."

Mr. Ziegler said the demonstrations had "in no way marred" the presidential party's visit to Salzburg.

Peter Kreisky said: "I tried to get on the runway to join the fight with the police, but the police stopped me. I was in the crowd behind the barriers." It was this crowd which shouted "Nixon, murderer!" and other epithets as the President and Mr. Kreisky drove from the airport.

'A Desk Murderer'

Last night, the chancellor's son, who has a doctorate in law and is studying for a doctorate in political science, told newsmen at the airport: "Nixon is a desk murderer. We want to prevent the double morality exhibited by my father's government, which denounced the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia but keeps silent on Vietnam."

"My father and I have our differences," the stocky student said, "but we get on very well. We have some hard discussions."

Today, the son indicated that his father had not tried to contact him since last night. But he

Kissinger Says SALT Treaty May Not Be Signed at Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

momentous one and can be solved by yes or no decision at the summit.

© Los Angeles Times

Kissinger on Vietnam

SALZBURG, May 21 (UPI).—Mr. Kissinger also said he expected the battle in South Vietnam to continue during the summit. He indicated that this meant no change in the coming week in the U.S. policy of bombing North Vietnam and mining its harbors.

Mr. Kissinger said that because

Pope Sees Hope in Moscow Talks

VATICAN CITY, May 21 (AP).—Pope Paul VI appealed today for confidence and new hope on the eve of President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

"Must we not look with faith upon the events of our history?" the Pope asked during his Pentecost Sunday blessing of the crowd of Romans and tourists in St. Peter's Square.

"For example, on the meetings at Moscow and the reconciliation of countries until now held apart by the consequences of the last inhuman conflagration," Vatican sources said the Pope appeared to be referring in these words also to the ratification of West Germany's goodwill treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union.

79 Cars Pile Up in Fog On Autobahn; 31 Hurt

STUTTGART, West Germany, May 21 (AP).—An auto pile-up involving 79 cars injured 31 people, most on their way to Pentecost vacation resorts, early yesterday morning, West German police reported.

The chain-reaction crash started in thick fog near Stuttgart airport when a driver apparently slammed on his brakes as his car hit a fog bank.



VIGIL—An elderly South Vietnamese woman and pet cat have lunch while looking after tombs of Vietnamese emperors at Hue. Although many of the city's residents have fled, she chose to remain behind at the Ming Mang tombs of the old Imperial City.

Hanoi, at War for Decades, Remains Tranquil

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI (NYT).—There is an air of grotesque unreality to life in Hanoi.

A gardener clips the hedge of the old Tonkin imperial residence and a visitor stands outside, admiring the city's magnificent trees and watching the birds. Then the anti-aircraft guns start firing.

No one could miss the fact that this is a city at war: the shelters everywhere, the uniforms, the guns all say that.

But there remains a strange tropical tranquility. A girl bicycles by, balancing baskets of spinach at either end of a bamboo pole. Walking down the street at night one hears a record of "Swan Lake" from a window of what turns out to be the home of Hanoi's mayor.

It is not only that the setting seems odd for a country that has been at war almost continuously for 27 years. It is unreal that these people could for seven years have been fighting the most powerful country in the world.

Beautiful and Reserved

They are tiny people, often with delicate bones and long, slim fingers. Westerners gathered in the Thong Nhat Hotel look gross by comparison. The women are notably beautiful—and reserved. Stories about bar girls in Saigon find no echoes here and it is impossible to observe even a come-hither look.

Working hours start early because of the hot, muggy weather. They may run from 6:30 a.m. to 11 a.m., and, after a siesta, from 2:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

There are no air conditioners except here or there in an embassy. Large ceiling fans move the air and young men drive pedicabs carrying huge blocks of ice to be chipped into drinks.

The early hours produce some odd eating phenomena. At 8 o'clock one morning at an interview, a correspondent was offered successively beer, coffee, tea, candy, cookies and a banana. Bananas are served at almost every meal, evidently because they are in good supply. Other fruit is not, although vegetables are plentiful in markets and at many street corners.

So far neither the mining of North Vietnam's harbors nor the increased U.S. bombing seem to have affected food supplies seriously. Fish and prawns are still served, as is excellent beer. Those seeking Western drinks might have trouble. Soviet vodka, wine and champagne are available.

Saigon Declares Schumann Is Biased in Solution to War

SAIGON, May 21 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government accused Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France yesterday of being biased and "on the side of the Communists" in proposing a solution to the Vietnam war.

Mr. Schumann told the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee last Thursday that a political solution to the war should turn around two points—an independent and neutral South Vietnam, not submerged or annexed by the North, and a coalition government in the South.

He said the peace talks in Paris could be resumed only on the basis of those two ideas.

The South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, said yesterday: "Mr. Schumann has shown himself to be on the side of the Communists when he presents the Communist coalition government doctrine by the so-called Liberation Front of South Vietnam. The biased observation of Minister Schumann is to be deplored. Instead of helping the progress of the Paris peace talks, it violates the impartial attitude the French government should have while the peace talks are in progress in Paris."

Ukraine Party Chief Named A Vice-Premier of U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, May 21 (UPI).—The Supreme Soviet (parliament) today announced the appointment of Pyotr Shelest, 64, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist party, to the post of vice-premier of the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Shelest will be one of Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's 11 deputies, two of whom hold the rank of first deputy premier.

The two first vice-premiers, Dmitry Poliansky and Kyrill Mazurov, usually preside over the Council of Ministers (cabinet) when Mr. Kosygin is out of the country.

Like Mr. Poliansky and Mr. Mazurov, Mr. Shelest is a member of the 15-man ruling Politburo of the Communist party, but in his new post his rank will be no higher than that of the nine other vice-premiers.

Mr. Shelest has been the ruler of the Ukrainian Communist party since 1963 and a member of the national Politburo since 1964.

His removal to Moscow means he will have to give up the top leadership of the Ukraine, the largest of the Soviet constituent republics, second only to the Russian Federation.

His transfer from Kiev to Moscow may mean either a demotion or a figure as the hard-lining Mr. Shelest in the national capital where he can attend the weekly meetings of the Politburo. Normally the job of one of 11 vice-premiers is considerably less important than that of the supreme leadership of the Ukrainian Communist party. His new job, requiring his presence in Moscow, will make it virtually impossible for him to run the Ukrainian party.

Like most members of the Politburo, Mr. Shelest is an engineer by training.

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
new york - chicago - paris - london - 2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e - MAY

Henri Maik
PAINTINGS JEWELRY
TAPESTRIES

Alix Rossignol
SCULPTURE DESIGNS

European Masters
Impressionists
post-impressionists
contemporaries.

Tel.: 25-76-74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

TAX FREE CARS

For inquiries please write: if you prefer 120 page catalogue with 24 color pictures and full information how to purchase TAX-FREE CARS, send coupon and one dollar to:

JETCAR
Via Union 7 - ROMA Italy
Tel. 06/554-01.554

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/STATE _____

CHUNN
Perfumes
Genuine Gilt. Glasses. Bags.
Genuine Substantial export discount
48 RUE RICHER, PARIS.

10,000 March to Protest War In D.C., Burn Effigy of Nixon

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP).—Some 10,000 anti-war demonstrators rallied on Capitol Hill today for demands for the impeachment of President Nixon while a few hundred rock-throwing militants broke windows and clashed with police.

In late afternoon, the police reported that 179 members of the small but violent minority had been arrested. The nature of the charges was not immediately available.

The splinter group, calling itself the Anti-Imperial Contingent, peeled away from the preliminary march from the Washington Monument to burn an effigy of Mr. Nixon and break several windows at the Justice Department building. At least two were arrested there.

Later the troublemakers moved to the Health, Education and Welfare building near the Mall and broke eight windows and glass doors before being driven off by police.

They returned to an area just west of the Capitol grounds, where they pelted police with rocks and bottles, numbering among their victims Washington Police Chief Jerry Wilson, whose face was bloodied by a rock. Several other officers were hit, but apparently none were seriously hurt.

The violent dissenters broke several street signs and overturned trash containers in the street. The police repelled with tear gas, some of which drifted up on the Hill where the speechmaking was in progress.

The crowd was only a small fraction of totals at similar demonstrations here in the past, when estimates ranged from 60,000 to more than 100,000. Nor was the violence as widespread as in other confrontations, notably last May. Sidney Peck, a principal organizer, blamed the relatively small turnout on threatening weather and the short time available for organizing the protest, timed to coincide with Mr. Nixon's journey to Moscow.

Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., was one of the first speakers and drew cheers when she demanded the impeachment of Mr. Nixon—a move she already has launched in the House without attracting any widespread support.

Among the groups participating in the peaceful part of the protest were the National Peace Action Coalition, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Communist party of Illinois, Students for a Democratic Society and a few organizations of homosexuals.

Scattered Protests

Yesterday, there were scattered anti-war protests across the country, preliminary for the march in Washington, but yesterday's biggest demonstration was in support of the government's Indochina policy.

Radio evangelist Carl McIntire led his fifth "March for Victory" in the capital. Police estimated 3,500 persons took part. McIntire aides put the figure at 35,000, but even the Rev. Mr. McIntire belittled that estimate when he said, while urging contributions: "If everybody gives \$1 we'll get \$6,000."

In Groton, Conn., 13 demon-

strators in a motley flotilla of small boats staged a "blockade" of the U.S. Navy marine base for Armed Forces Day.

When it was over, most of the weary demonstrators took a Coast Guard offer of a tow into port.

They had rowed or paddled a mile and a half up the Tidal River at a time when the water was against them, and when they were ready to go back they had shifted so it was against them again, the Coast Guard said.

Some of the demonstrators, none of which had a sail or motor for power, strings of balloons intended to represent mimes.

Pakistan Protest

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, 21 (Reuters).—Vietnam war testers chanting "Asia is red" "Americans quit Asia" burn effigy of President Nixon in the American Information Center here yesterday.

The demonstrators, numbering about 500, threw hundreds of tomatoes at the center, renamed the road on which center is located Ho Chi Minh Road, instead of Khamir Road.

The demonstration was nixed by the newly formed Indian-Vietnam Friendship Club.

Iqbal Ahmed, who faced in the United States for coming to kidnap President Nixon, advised Henry Kissinger, who those who addressed the testers.

Manila Demonstration

MANILA, May 21 (U.P.).—Troops opened fire and tear gas yesterday to halt 4,000 anti-war demonstrators tried to break a police baton in front of the U.S. Embassy.

The Philippine General H. reported at least 29 were injured, three of them seriously. The casualties sustained wounds.

Fighting erupted when carrying placards and red helmets with small "pillbox" a cordon of government rioting the bayside or building.

Protest in Bilbao

BILBAO, Spain, May 21. —Between 50 and 100 anti-war demonstrators tried to break a police baton in front of the U.S. Embassy.

The Spanish newspaper Logos said.

The students disrupted the anti-war demonstration by breaking windows at the office of IBM here, the said.

Cairo Bars N. Korea

BEIRUT, May 21 (UPI).—Egyptian government has barred the North Korean ambassador from the city, Kim Yong Sun, non grata for alleged involvement in student demonstrations in the government last year.

Sources here said today, ambassador left Cairo May 20 after serving less than two there.

Man With Hammer Batter Vatican's Michelangelo 'Pie

(Continued from Page 1)

security officials said women wept when they saw the damage and that men in it crowded basilica wanted to attack the assailant. The credits a young Italian soldier with leaping after the man and preventing further damage.

The Pope went to the basilica more than an hour after the attack, and knelt before the statue for 30 seconds.

The attack happened while the basilica was crowded with people attending mass or waiting for the Pope to give his noon blessing.

Security men surrounded the statue with crowd barriers and trapped a heavy red cloth over it, uncovering it so the Pope could see the damage.

Priests and officials searched the floor for chips from the 6,700-pound work.

Francesco Vacchini, head of the basilica's technical office, said the statue "will never be the same again." The broken parts can be restored, he said, but the cracks would always show.

Michelangelo carved the statue from a single block of pure white marble. He started work on the statue at the age of 23, and it was moved to the basilica once, when it was sent to the New York World's Fair in 1964 for 19 months under extraordinary security precautions and with a symbolic \$10-million insurance estimate.

Mr. Vacchini said a screen of heavy glass, now being constructed in a Vatican workshop, was to have been placed around the statue within a month. The statue is immediately to the right inside the entrance to the basilica and set apart only by a waist-high barrier. Members of the public could readily approach the statue.

Mr. Toth was taken to the former headquarters of the disbanded papal gendarmes, and questioned by several officials, including Archbishop Giovanni Benelli, the under-secretary of state.

Vatican sources said the man told Archbishop Benelli: "If you kill me now, so much the better. Then I shall go straight to paradise."

WEATHER		C F	
ALGABRE	15 69	Cloud	
AMSTERDAM	17 63	Cloud	
ANKARA	28 82	Sunny	
ATHENS	24 75	Partly	
BELGRADE	23 73	Sunny	
BELGRADE	23 73	Partly	
BERLIN	17 63	Cloud	
BIRMINGHAM	17 63	Cloud	
BUDAPEST	18 64	Cloud	
CAIRO	25 77	Sunny	
CASABLANCA	19 66	Cloud	
COPENHAGEN	11 52	Cloud	
COSTA DEL SOL	29 84	Sunny	
DUBLIN	11 52	Cloud	
EDINBURGH	11 52	Cloud	
FLORENCE	20 68	Cloud	
FRANKFURT	16 61	Cloud	
GENOVA	21 70	Cloud	
HELSINKI	11 52	Cloud	
ISTANBUL	23 73	Partly	
LAS PALMAS	20 68	Partly	
LISBON	18 64	Cloud	
LONDON	15 59	Cloud	
MADRID	21 70	Partly	
MILAN	20 68	Cloud	
MOSCOW	23 73	Partly	
MUNICH	14 57	Cloud	
NEW YORK	17 63	Cloud	
NICE	17 63	Cloud	
OSLO	12 54	Cloud	
PARIS	18 64	Cloud	
PRAGUE	18 64	Cloud	
ROME	22 72	Partly	
SOFIA	22 72	Partly	
STOCKHOLM	18 64	Cloud	
TORONTO	24 75	Partly	
TURIN	24 75	Partly	
VENICE	20 68	Cloud	
VIENNA	18 64	Cloud	
WARSAW	21 70	Cloud	
WASHINGTON	19 66	Cloud	
ZURICH	18 64	Cloud	

Sheraton Hotels
make great trips happen
with just one call.

Almost anyplace you travel for business or pleasure, you can stay at a gracious Sheraton Hotel or Motor Inn.

In the United States, the Caribbean, Canada, the Far East. A great resort Sheraton on the beach in Tel Aviv. And a fantastic new Sheraton in Tehran.

Just one phone call gives you an immediate confirmation at any Sheraton in the world. So call. Or have your travel agent call for you. Sheraton Hotels make great trips happen.

In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freephone 3067
In Paris, call 225.42.63
In Frankfurt, call 29.22.15
In Brussels, call 12.30.78
In Rome, call 68.66.38
In Madrid, call 222 63 57

Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns
A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF IIT

Mer's Life Found Similar Oswald's, Ray's, Sirhan's

By Boyce Rensberger

YORK, May 21 (NYT)—As come to light about the Arthur Herman Bremer, an accused assassin, similarities to the lives of Oswald, James Earl Ray and Sirhan Bishara Sirhan have been found.

Dr. Donald W. Hastings, professor and head of the department of psychiatry and neurology at the University of Minnesota, has made a study of the lives of the nine men who have attempted to assassinate eight Presidents (four succeeded), and has concluded that all except the two Puerto Rican nationalists who tried to shoot President Truman in 1950 showed symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia, and had similar personal histories.

The assault on Mr. Truman is the only one believed to have been part of a genuine political conspiracy, in this case to win independence for Puerto Rico. Dr. Hastings notes that although John Wilkes Booth hoped his murder of President Lincoln would be seen as part of a plot in behalf of the defeated Confederacy, Booth was clearly mentally ill.

According to the experts, the processes that led to derangement of all the assassins began early in life when circumstances interfered with the normal way in which a young boy develops his basic concepts of his own identity or role in the world.

Family Life
In each of the cases, family life during this crucial period appears to have been severely disturbed. Bremer's father, Dr. Hastings noted, was born and raised by a domineering, overprotective mother. The fathers of Ray and Sirhan both beat their sons frequently and both abandoned their families when their sons were in their early teens.

In the case of Bremer, the relationship with the father appears to have been somewhat better. However, according to neighbors and friends, there are many indications of a rocky home life with fighting, and a mother who was strong-willed—for example, she would not let her son go out for football in high school because she thought him too sticky.

In all four lives there is evidence of difficulties in relating to women. Ray and Sirhan, for example, are believed never to have had a girl friend. Psychologists consider this a classic outcome of a boyhood in which a stable male identity is not formed.

Relationships with people in general also appear to have been impaired in all four. Acquaintances of all of them have described them as loners with no close friends. Anyone who said hello was likely to be greeted with a vacant stare.

Such behavior, psychiatrists generally agree, indicates that the individual is unable to trust people. Becoming friends with someone means opening one's self up to some extent, and a person who finds he cannot trust even his parents in childhood seldom comes to trust strangers.

"Often this kind of behavior develops into a paranoid ideation," said Dr. Hastings. "The paranoid delusional ideas, if he lets his guard down, they will hurt him."

Imagination Rules
In several cases, the psychiatrists explain, the person becomes unable to distinguish between his own imagination and reality. Yet another similarity among the three convicted assassins and the accused assassin is that they lived lives of repeated failure—a failure that the psychiatrists say should be measured against the person's own estimate or fantasy of his capabilities.

Oswald expected to be hailed as a hero when he defected to the Soviet Union and was crushed to find the Russians did not want him. Ray was a constant drifter, in and out of prison many times. He fancied himself a jailhouse lawyer but when he spoke, he damaged his case. Sirhan wanted to be a diplomat but flunked out of college and had to become a famous jockey and got a job as an exercise boy but was thrown from a horse and quit.

Bremer's life is similar. His notebooks show that at various times he hoped to be a great writer or photographer, but he could get jobs only as a janitor and busboy.

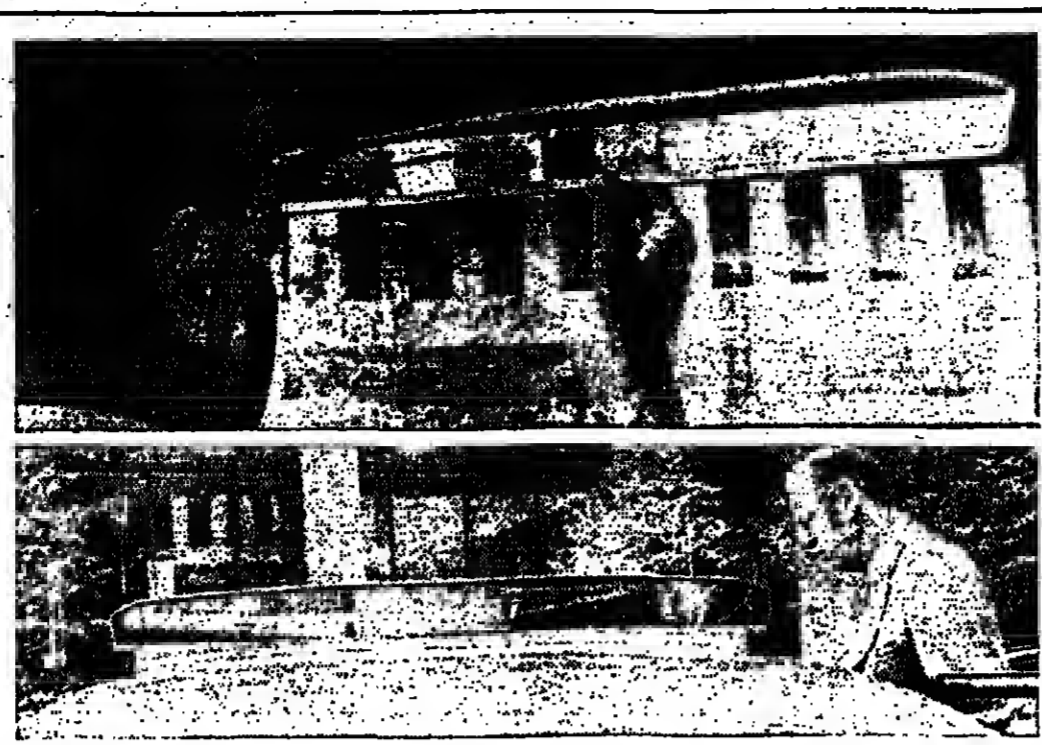
"What happens when such a person, lonely, hating, frustrated, psychologically and socially alienated and incoordinated man attaches himself to a political movement with profound and wide appeal?" asks Dr. Lawrence Z. Freedman of the University of Chicago.

"If his alienation and psychic incoordination are not paralyzing, he may become the leader of a movement which projects into political and military action his private murderous hate," he said.

"However, when such a man lacks sufficient cohesion of personality to stir, organize and direct others, he may become an assassin."

Dr. Abrahamson believes that such men sometimes choose to kill persons who have achieved what they themselves want but can never hope to attain.

Time Oswald, a leftist who once said he could become premier of Cuba, killed a liberal President who already had powerful country. Bremer may have wanted to be like Gov. Wallace and could not be, Dr. Abrahamson said.



PANORAMIC VISION—1972 Plymouth has been equipped with a three-mirror system which substantially meets the rearward-field-of-view performance of proposed requirements for all U.S. passenger cars manufactured after 1974. The periscope system has single inside view of rear which is unobstructed by passengers and rear pillars. It eliminates blind spots in current systems and inside viewer does not block driver's forward field of view. The system is shown above.

Gallup Poll

McGovern Equals Humphrey In Showings Against Nixon

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., May 21.—In the two latest nationwide surveys—conducted one week apart—Sen. George McGovern has demonstrated that he is as strong a vote-getter as Sen. Hubert Humphrey in test races against President Nixon.

The President, however, continues to hold a wide, though reduced, lead over both Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern, whom most political observers consider to be the two most viable contenders at the present time.

In the latest nationwide survey, completed in early May, Mr. Nixon held a lead of 8 percentage points over Sen. McGovern. He won the support of 43 percent of registered voters, to 35 percent for Sen. McGovern and 15 percent for Gov. George Wallace, a possible third-party candidate this year.

The President's margin over Sen. Humphrey is 3 percentage points greater than against Sen. McGovern, but this difference cannot be considered statistically significant. Nixon wins the support of 45 percent in the latest survey, to 34 percent for Humphrey and 15 percent for Wallace.

Until the latest two surveys, Sen. McGovern's performance had consistently failed to match Sen. Humphrey's in these test election polls.

Sen. McGovern's showing in these polls is due in large measure to his relatively greater strength among voters who describe themselves as independents.

In the latest trial heat, Sen. McGovern won the support of 31 percent of independent voters, when matched against Mr. Nixon and Gov. Wallace, compared to 18 percent for Sen. Humphrey, as revealed in the following tables:

Choices of Independent Voters Nationwide

Nixon	40%
McGovern	31%
Undecided	21%

Nixon	42%
Humphrey	18%
Wallace	21%
Undecided	19%

The latest trial heats are based on in-person interviews with a total of 1,180 registered voters out of a total sample of 1,543 adults interviewed April 28-May 1 in more than 300 localities across the nation. This question was asked:

Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If Richard Nixon were the Republican candidate and George McGovern (Hubert Humphrey) were the Democratic candidate, and George Wallace ran again as a third party candidate, which would you like to see win?

Greek Peasants Dance on Embers
Despite Bishop's Objections

LANGHADAS, Greece, May 21 (Reuters).—Peasants in this northern Greek town danced barefoot on red-hot embers today in a centuries-old ritual denounced by their bishop as saving of black magic and a diabolical orgy.

The tradition has divided the town's 6,000 people. About 1,000 of them have sided with Bishop Spyridon, Metropolitan of Langhadas, in his castigation of the dance.

But local authorities and most of the people rejected the bishop's allegations, and said the peasants should be allowed to perform their fire-dancing as a strong religious feeling was behind it.

The dancing—watched by 10,000 tourists as well as most of the townsfolk—was performed by a Greek Orthodox religious sect known as the Anastasiades which accords St. Constantine and St. Helen divine status. Today is the name day of the two saints.

The dancers were worked up into a trance by the beat of drums and the wall of a three-stringed primitive lyre today, and then stood up and headed towards a huge pyre of wood which was prepared in the central square of Langhadas. They walked on the fire with small steps and jerks, they crossed the fire several times. Then their dance was over and the soles of their feet were unscathed.

Following are the trends in the case of each trial heat:

	Nixon	McGovern	Wallace	Wal- Un-
	%	%	%	%
April 28-				
May 1-4	43	35	15	7
April 21-24	45	32	16	7
April 15-18	46	31	15	8

	Nixon	Humphrey	Wallace	Wal- Un-
	%	%	%	%
April 28-				
May 1-4	45	34	15	6
April 21-24	44	31	16	9
March 24-				
27	46	35	15	4

Those who selected Wallace were then asked how they would vote if their candidate were not in the race.

Trial Heats with Wallace Not Included	
Nixon	49%
McGovern	39
Undecided	12
	<hr/>
	100%
Nixon	50%
Humphrey	38
Undecided	12
	<hr/>
	100%

74 in Common Grave

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 21 (AP).—Ashes of the 74 persons who perished in the inferno that engulfed the British ship Royston Grange after it collided with an oil tanker were buried yesterday in a common grave.

Japan Sets Emergency Plan
To Alter Trade, Save the Yen

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, May 21 (NYT).—The Japanese government decided yesterday on a wide-ranging series of measures, described as an emergency program, to deal with Japan's growing payments surplus, accumulation of dollar reserves and lagging domestic economy.

The government move came at the end of a visit here by William Eberle, special trade negotiator for President Nixon. Mr. Eberle arranged for a renewal of negotiations on trade problems between Japan and the United States and urged the Japanese to act anew to help reduce the imbalance in trade with the United States. The imbalance is heavily in Japan's favor.

The government's program was adopted by Premier Eisaku Sato and members of his cabinet concerned with economic affairs. It will be passed formally at a cabinet meeting Tuesday and new laws required to implement it will be presented to the Diet next week.

The program involves action in the monetary and trade fields intended to stimulate domestic business, promote imports, slow down exports, step up foreign aid and trim the nation's swelling exchange reserves through liquidating foreign debts and making new investments abroad.

OECD to Be Briefed
Officials admitted that one aim of the program was to forestall

growing pressure for another relaxation of the yen. Toshio Kurauchi, director-general of the economic planning agency, will explain the new program at a meeting beginning in Paris Wednesday of the ministerial council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr. Eberle, who left yesterday for the Paris meeting, described the new measures as a "good decision."

The seven-point program calls for:

• Early disbursement of the government's 1972 outlays for public-utility projects and reductions in monetary rates, including the official discount rate and interest rates on bank loans, bank deposits and postal savings.

• Encouraging manufacturers and exporters to establish orderly marketing of their goods abroad through firmer application of existing legislation and more general observance by exporters of caveats against indiscriminate foreign selling.

• More effective utilization of foreign currencies. Foreign currencies will be deposited at authorized exchange banks with a view to restricting overseas borrowing and encouraging the paying off of overseas debts. The government will also encourage use of foreign currencies for exploration of natural resources abroad and increase monetary contributions to international organizations. The Export-Import Bank will be authorized to extend more loans to finance imports and investment abroad by Japanese.

• Promoting the export of capital and liberalization of the acquisition of unlisted foreign securities by Japanese. The government will make efforts to facilitate the floating of yen bonds and debentures on Japanese money markets by foreign interests.

• Revision of the foreign-aid system to liberalize government loans to developing countries, in particular increasing untied loans.

• The drafting of bills incorporating necessary amendments to existing legislation for the current session of the Diet.

West Berlin Flow to East At Peak Tide

Delays Reported
During Weekend

BERLIN, May 21 (AP).—West Berliners by the hundreds of thousands celebrated a joyous Pentecost reunited with relatives and friends in East Berlin and East Germany today.

A Saturday rush subsided to a steady stream today through nine well crossing points. East German processing was controlled but polite for those on the way into the East.

An early morning crush on the main autobahn link dissolved by noon but other crossing points reported periods of waiting up to three hours.

Yesterday, the flood of Western visitors crossing in heavy rain apparently caught the Eastern guards flatfooted, and they struggled to keep up fast processing without abandoning controls. Many had to wait as long as eight or nine hours and lines of waiting traffic stretched for up to six miles.

Mayor Klaus Schuetz of West Berlin and his family were reported to have gone into the East German countryside for a one-day stay, but no details of his visit were available.

8-Day Period

Today was the fifth day of an eight-day special period that ends Wednesday. For the second time since Easter, the East Germans allowed visits by West Berliners and eased access controls on transit roads in what the Communist side called a gesture of good will. The gesture was calculated to help West German ratification of Eastern treaties, now accomplished.

West Berliners will get 30 eastern visiting days a year and transit visas they can look forward to permanent contact with western relatives and friends.

The signing is expected to be June 15 in the Allied Control Council building in West Berlin, where ambassadors of the four powers worked out a Berlin pact concluded in September of last year.

The politics of the situation seemed pretty much secondary to the 2.3 million West Berliners and the 17 million East Germans, 1.1 million of them in East Berlin.

The East Germans still cannot go West, but for the first time in almost 20 years they can look forward to permanent contact with western relatives and friends.

For the latter, a gateway to regular visits to long-lost places—and new ones for their children—as well as uncomplicated processing coming and going to West Germany now loom ahead.

East Germans Assail Bonn

BERLIN, May 21 (UPI).—East Germany ended today the long truce it has observed with the West German government since Chancellor Willy Brandt during the long debate over ratification of the nonaggression pacts with Russia and Poland.

Angered by rejection of the East German bid to join the World Health Organization, East German propagandists took off the kid gloves they wore while the debate raged. The pacts, sought by Russia, were ratified by the West German parliament last week.

Neues Deutschland, the Communist party newspaper, charged that West Germany put pressure on nations participating in the world health conference in Geneva last week to block East German membership. The paper warned that such action could block the East-West German talks on normalization of relations sought by Mr. Brandt.

German Police
Find 2 Bombs
In Springer HQ

HAMBURG, May 21 (Reuters).—The police found two bombs yesterday in the skyscraper headquarters here of the right-wing Axel Springer publishing group, where two explosions on Friday injured 17 persons.

Horst Herold, head of West Germany's federal police, said the recent wave of bomb attacks in several cities was probably the work of a small group. The Springer bombing was the country's seventh in little more than a week.

Other targets have included a U.S. military headquarters building in Frankfurt, where an Army officer was killed, and police buildings in Munich and Augsburg.

In West Berlin, the police searched another Springer building after an anonymous telephone caller warned of a bomb. Nothing was found.

A police spokesman said that about 200 policemen were investigating the bombings and that a reward of about \$25,000 had been offered for information.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES—BAGS—GIFTS
10 RUE AUBERT, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: RIC. 78-10

Altmann Admits Using Name Of Barbie; Headed SS Unit

LA PAZ, May 21 (AP).—Klaus Altmann, a German-born Bolivian citizen, yesterday admitted that he headed a special command of the German SS in France during World War II and used the pseudonym Klaus Barbie.

But the 56-year-old businessman heatedly denied French government charges that he was a war criminal, guilty of the slaying of French Resistance fighters and French Jews.

"I used that name [Barbie] as well as several others during the war," Altmann told the Associated Press in an exclusive interview. "Many of my comrades in arms did the same."

Altmann's admission was expected to cause surprise in many circles in this Andean nation, which currently is studying a French request for his extradition to answer for crimes allegedly committed by Barbie.

Bolivian Supreme Court
However, Altmann as well as his defense attorneys appeared confident that the admission that he used the name Barbie during the war would not harm his case, now before the Bolivian Supreme Court.

"For example, I also used the pseudonym of Herbert Kaiser," said Altmann, who came to Bolivia following the war and has been a naturalized Bolivian citizen for the last 15 years.

Altmann said he headed a special command of the SS in France, but added that "I never was head of the Gestapo. Nor did I have anything to do with the death of children or the massacres with which I am accused."

"In addition, as a soldier, I was obliged to fight those who then were the enemies of my country," he said.

Altmann, soberly dressed and wearing a hat and dark glasses, declined to discuss the death of Jean Moulin, a French Resistance leader captured and killed by the Germans during their occupation of France.

The French have accused Barbie, allegedly wartime Gestapo chief in Lyons, of being responsible for the death of Moulin.

It was believed likely that the French have's death will be discussed in a series of Altmann interviews scheduled to begin appearing this week in a Brazilian newspaper.

Agreement With Paper
Altmann said he reached an agreement with the newspaper for publication of the interviews which, he said, deal with his participation in the war and wartime events.

He said that he had held discussions with representatives of several publications over the last several months and added that the offer of the Brazilian newspaper "was more convenient."

Altmann gained notoriety last January after the French newspaper L'Aurore published a story identifying him as Klaus Barbie, who was tried in absentia and sentenced to death for war crimes.

Barbie was accused not only of the Moulin slaying, but also of being responsible for the sending of Jewish children to concentration camps.

"You can draw your own conclusions," was the response.

'Free Cuba' March
Near White House

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—Thousands of Cubans living in the United States marched near the White House yesterday to urge President Nixon not to abandon hopes for a free Cuba in his upcoming meetings with Russian leaders.

The marchers, most of whom came here by bus from New York City and New Jersey, paraded along Constitution Avenue from the Lincoln Memorial to the Ellipse.

There, in a steady rain, they heard speeches from their leaders, sang the Cuban national anthem and handed leaflets to tourists before dispersing.

Neues Deutschland, the Communist party newspaper, charged that West Germany put pressure on nations participating in the world health conference in Geneva last week to block East German membership. The paper warned that such action could block the East-West German talks on normalization of relations sought by Mr. Brandt.

Horst Herold, head of West Germany's federal police, said the recent wave of bomb attacks in several cities was probably the work of a small group. The Springer bombing was the country's seventh in little more than a week.

Other targets have included a U.S. military headquarters building in Frankfurt, where an Army officer was killed, and police buildings in Munich and Augsburg.

In West Berlin, the police searched another Springer building after an anonymous telephone caller warned of a bomb. Nothing was found.

A police spokesman said that about 200 policemen were investigating the bombings and that a reward of about \$25,000 had been offered for information.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES—BAGS—GIFTS
10 RUE AUBERT, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: RIC. 78-10

CALAVADOS R.V. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Lunch, Snacks, Bar, Continental Dinner
40 Av. J. - Las de Seiche (El George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
RESTAURANTS - CINEMAS - THEATERS - NIGHT CLUBS

For the 50th ANNIVERSARY OF SHEHERAZADE
Every Evening Menu du Soir
Assiette Moscovite avec Vodka
Bouillabaisse aux Fines Herbes
Caviar de la Mer du Nord
Vodka et Glaces

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES
Pussy Cat
The most exciting Parisian Girls
Floor show
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
22 R. Quatre-Boulevard, AL. 06-51
Every night. Direct from NEW YORK
The pianist-singer REG WILSON

La Cloche d'Or
LE VRAI RESTAURANT DE NOUVEAU PARIS
A MIDI - DERNIERES PAFARRES
du Lundi au Samedi 12 h. à 14 h.
3, rue de Valenciennes - TEL. 48-86 - Fax. 48-86

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
Highly at 11 p.m. and 11.15 a.m.
Two different shows
Bonnie Carroll
with 1/2 bottle champagne
or
Dinner suggestion
and 1/2 bottle champagne
at 20 francs
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS 3591 151 03 72

RUVENT D'ALVOR
RESTAURANT INTERNATIONAL
LE TOUR DU MONDE
EN 14 PLATS
Tous les jours: MEZZE
et special LIBANAISES
Parking devant le restaurant
11 rue des Grands Champs, Paris 16
Entrance: Mobilis (à l'angle de la rue)
RÉSERV. 03 57 57 - Tél. de nuit 03 57 57



Klaus Altmann

been a naturalized Bolivian citizen for the last 15 years.

Altmann said he headed a special command of the SS in France, but added that "I never was head of the Gestapo. Nor did I have anything to do with the death of children or the massacres with which I am accused."

"In addition, as a soldier, I was obliged to fight those who then were the enemies of my country," he said.

Altmann, soberly dressed and wearing a hat and dark glasses, declined to discuss the death of Jean Moulin, a French Resistance leader captured and killed by the Germans during their occupation of France.

The French have accused Barbie, allegedly wartime Gestapo chief in Lyons, of being responsible for the death of Moulin.

It was believed likely that the French have's death will be discussed in a series of Altmann interviews scheduled to begin appearing this week in a Brazilian newspaper.

Agreement With Paper
Altmann said he reached an agreement with the newspaper for publication of the interviews which, he said, deal with his participation in the war and wartime events.

He said that he had held discussions with representatives of several publications over the last several months and added that the offer of the Brazilian newspaper "was more convenient."

Altmann gained notoriety last January after the French newspaper L'Aurore published a story identifying him as Klaus Barbie, who was tried in absentia and sentenced to death for war crimes.

Barbie was accused not only of the Moulin slaying, but also of being responsible for the sending of Jewish children to concentration camps.

"You can draw your own conclusions," was the response.

'Free Cuba' March
Near White House

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP).—Thousands of Cubans living in the United States marched near the White House yesterday to urge President Nixon not to abandon hopes for a free Cuba in his upcoming meetings with Russian leaders.

The marchers, most of whom came here by bus from New York City and New Jersey, paraded along Constitution Avenue from the Lincoln Memorial to the Ellipse.

There, in a steady rain, they heard speeches from their leaders, sang the Cuban national anthem and handed leaflets to tourists before dispersing.

Neues Deutschland, the Communist party newspaper, charged that West Germany put pressure on nations participating in the world health conference in Geneva last week to block East German membership. The paper warned that such action could block the East-West German talks on normalization of relations sought by Mr. Brandt.

Horst Herold, head of West Germany's federal police, said the recent wave of bomb attacks in several cities was probably the work of a small group. The Springer bombing was the country's seventh in little more than a week.

Other targets have included a U.S. military headquarters building in Frankfurt, where an Army officer was killed, and police buildings in Munich and Augsburg.

In West Berlin, the police searched another Springer building after an anonymous telephone caller warned of a bomb. Nothing was found.

A police spokesman said that about 200 policemen were investigating the bombings and that a reward of about \$25,000 had been offered for information.

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES—BAGS—GIFTS
10 RUE AUBERT, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: RIC. 78-10

CALAVADOS R.V. 27-28
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
Lunch, Snacks, Bar, Continental Dinner
40 Av. J. - Las de Seiche (El George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
RESTAURANTS - CINEMAS - THEATERS - NIGHT CLUBS

For the 50th ANNIVERSARY OF SHEHERAZADE
Every Evening Menu du Soir
Assiette Moscovite avec Vodka
Bouillabaisse aux Fines Herbes
Caviar de la Mer du Nord
Vodka et Glaces

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES
Pussy Cat
The most exciting Parisian Girls
Floor show
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
22 R. Quatre-Boulevard, AL. 06-51
Every night. Direct from NEW YORK
The pianist-singer REG WILSON

La Cloche d'Or
LE VRAI RESTAURANT DE NOUVEAU PARIS
A MIDI - DERNIERES PAFARRES
du Lundi au Samedi 12 h. à 14 h.
3, rue de Valenciennes - TEL. 48-86 - Fax. 48-86

There Is a Europe

Mr. Nixon and the leaders of the Soviet Union may not discuss the matter in precisely these terms, but a major subject in their conversations must be the fact of Europe. For them, the problem will be complicated by diverse ideas about their own relationship to that continent. Is a Russian the most easterly of Europeans or the most westerly of Asians? Is an American an outpost of Europe or does he possess a nationality sui generis? This can be argued geographically, culturally, economically. But to the European, there can be little doubt: From sheer self-defense, he must regard both as aliens.

For Europe generated so much power—intellectual, scientific, military—that it dominated the world. And then it blew up from its inner tensions. By 1945 it seemed only a devastated no-man's-land between the sturdy fabrics of the United States and the Soviet Union, and in the years that followed, its global hegemony melted away. Its eastern portions came under Soviet rule; those of the west took on an increasingly American cast, and the Europe that had given law and letters to mankind seemed doomed to be divided permanently into spheres of influence for the superpowers. The nationalism that had spurred such initially constructive, but eventually disastrous competition among Europeans hampered united action—except in the context of alliances dominated by the superpowers.

But that nationalism persisted as a dynamic force, as well as an obstructive element.

Tempered by a recognition of common European interests, it evolved institutions, initially only defensive (the Common Market, for example), from which a continental entity could emerge. And when the superpowers began to recognize the limitations on their own strength, Europe began to live again.

Queen Elizabeth II slept in the Petit Trianon. Bonn began to talk to the East. Both the Warsaw Pact and NATO developed fissures. It is odd to recall that 27 years after the surrender of Nazi Germany—six years longer than the whole time between the armistices of 1918 and the outbreak of war again in 1939—there is still no general peace treaty in Europe. Instead of the carefully detailed arrangements laid down in Versailles, there are many ambiguities, many disputed points and boundaries. But there is a growing agreement to disagree and to make the best of the status quo.

Today's Europe is a very untidy affair. Its status in international law might drive a Grotius to despair and its ideological complexities would defy a Karl Marx to elucidate, just as its boundaries and alliances would make Metternich weep. But it is thriving and alive, and neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Brezhnev can hope to keep it in leading strings much longer. It is not the Europe of the Congress of Vienna, of the Berlin Congress, of the Versailles Conference. But it is a fact—and one that is steadily becoming more significant to a rather more untidy world.

This Trip Is Necessary

The opening today of President Nixon's historic visit to the Soviet Union is a measure of how far the world's superpowers have moved toward peaceful if competitive co-existence since the abortive summit of 1960 and the Cuban confrontation of 1962. Each side might have been tempted, for short-run political advantage, to call off Mr. Nixon's trip; and undoubtedly voices in both Washington and Moscow urged cancellation.

It has not happened for one simple reason: Each side recognized that it had much more to gain from talking at the highest level than from wrecking, in a climate of accusation and recrimination over Vietnam, an opportunity that might not arise again for a long time.

Welcome as is this eagerness to parley, it should not give rise to outside hopes for immediate massive gains. It would be worthwhile—would leave the world a marginally safer place—if the only major accomplishment were the expected agreement to clamp limitations on strategic weapons systems. Other possibilities are a start toward cooperation in the coming rounds of space exploration and an agreement at last to expand two-way trade, probably garnished with some of the American credit facilities long sought by Moscow.

Mr. Nixon's four days in Moscow will become genuinely historic if he succeeds in narrowing markedly the Soviet-American differences on the Middle East; or if he works out with his Soviet hosts a fresh

agreement for resuming serious negotiations on a Vietnam settlement in Paris or elsewhere. Merely to list such aspirations is to give sufficient reasons for holding the summit.

Moscow has strong incentives to want the meeting to be fruitful. In trying to modernize its economy and satisfy rising expectations of its citizens, the Soviet government is now almost desperately eager to import American technology and modern machinery if it can obtain credits. The same pressing requirements undoubtedly have made the Kremlin more willing at last to limit strategic arms and reduce its military spending. The Kremlin's eagerness to advance its own version of détente in Europe—already evidenced by its concern for West Germany's ratification of their nonaggression treaty and the new four-power agreement on Berlin—unquestionably owes much to its concern for what Moscow sees as a rising threat from China along its eastern frontier. By receiving Mr. Nixon, the Kremlin may hope to diminish the long-run possibility of a Sino-American alliance directed against Russia.

For both the United States and Russia—and for the world—the stakes at Moscow will be high. Mr. Nixon's decision to go was the right one even in an election year and despite his resentment over Russia's military aid to North Vietnam. Americans of all political persuasions can only hope for his success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

May 22, 1947—May 22, 1972

On May 22, 1947, the United States abandoned what pretensions to innocence it had carried through World War II and formally adopted a doctrine of global anti-communism. The Truman Doctrine, embodied for the first time in a bill signed that day, declared, in Harry Truman's own words, "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." The bill provided \$400 million in aid for Greece and Turkey. "I realized that this would be only the beginning," Truman wrote in his memoirs, continuing: "With this enactment by Congress of aid to Greece and Turkey, America had served notice that the march of communism would not be allowed to succeed by default."

We will not pause here to venture judgment on whether Harry Truman was right to see the great menace he did in the limited situations then existing in Greece and Turkey, or to frame the kind of generalized interventionist policy he did to cope with the perceived menace, or to manipulate Congress and the public as he did in order to ensure their endorsement of his policy.

Debate on these fateful decisions is vigorous—and necessary—and will long roll on.

We will merely note certain asymmetries: 25 years to the day after one President signed the bill that committed this country to an open-ended confrontation with communism, taken then as identical with Soviet power, another President—who as a freshman congressman had supported the bill—arrives in the Soviet Union to attempt to soften some of the effects of that confrontation. The turnaround is far from complete. Doubtless it would not embarrass Mr. Nixon to state that in Vietnam he is still pursuing—with little perceptible adjustment of the original concept to allow for the change in the world in the ensuing years—a policy of supporting a free people resisting attempted subjugation by an armed minority and outside pressure. But the premise of his trip has to be that the Soviet Union is less a cause on the "march" than a country whose national interests can and must be fitted in increasing measure to the interests of the United States. It has been a long 25 years.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

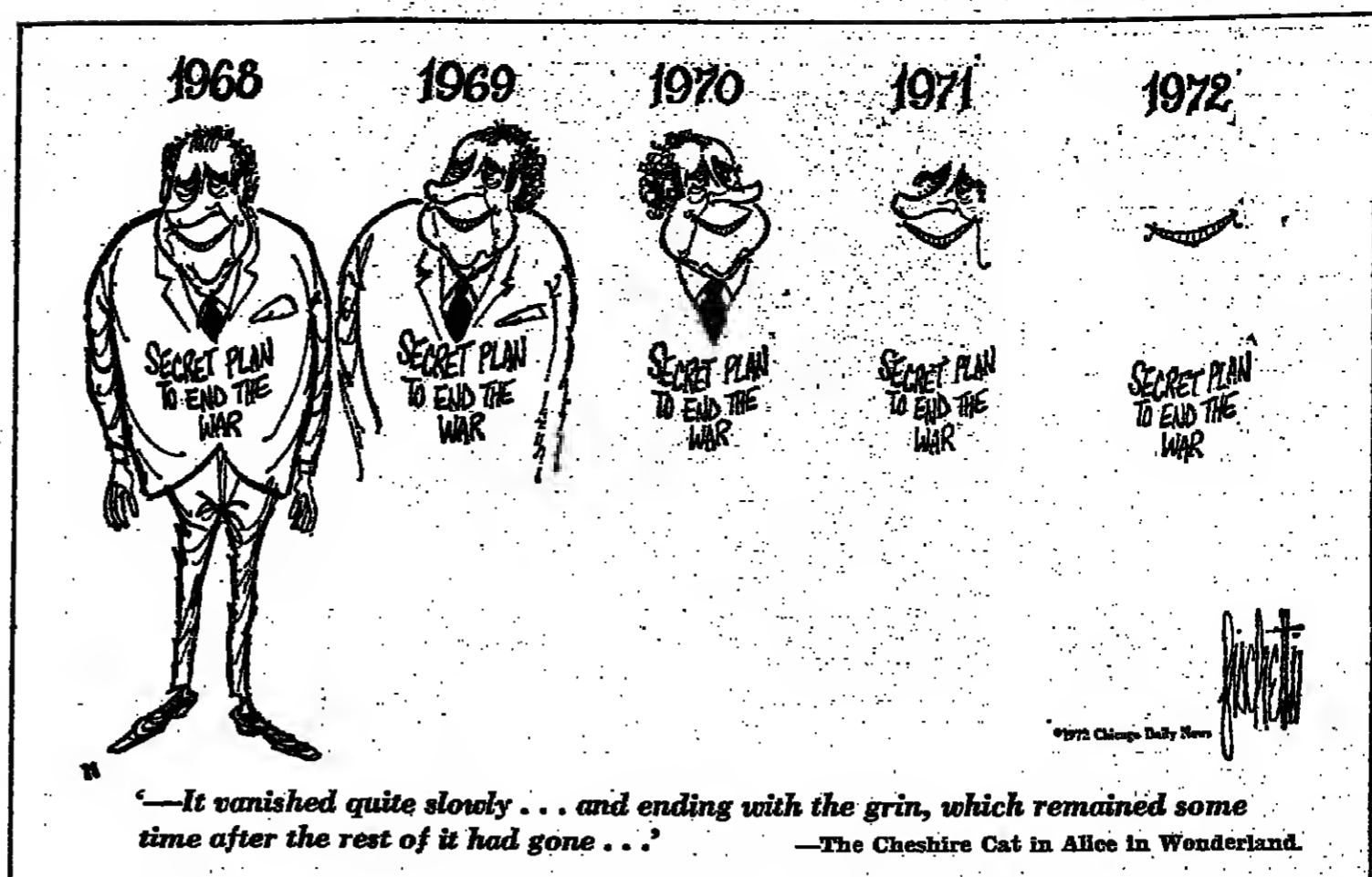
May 22, 1897

LONDON—There were some further arrivals for Queen Victoria's jubilee yesterday. The Zepheirs of Cyprus, that is gendarmes or police of the island, reached Euston by special train from Liverpool. They brought their horses with them and made a most interesting group at the station before setting out for Chelsea barracks. The men are all Turks and Mohammedans and are commanded by British officers.

Fifty Years Ago

May 22, 1922

DUBLIN—A formidable number of shootings occurred in Belfast last night and more trouble was renewed today. Three more victims of the rioters have died and fourteen gunshot cases taken to the hospital. An unknown woman was shot dead at noon in the Grosvenor Road district; where just before an alleged sniper had been captured by the military. And elsewhere a child or three, shot last night, died today.



The Agenda for Nixon and Brezhnev

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The practical questions on the Nixon-Brezhnev agenda—the control of strategic weapons, the expansion of trade, the joint exploration of space, etc.—have all been settled or almost settled in advance, so there will be plenty of time to discuss the problems of ending the war in Vietnam, and avoiding another Arab-Israeli convulsion in the Middle East.

There has been a good deal of quiet diplomatic activity on the Vietnam peace terms in recent days. Dr. Henry Kissinger has seen Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin almost every day since the blockade of Haiphong. Efforts have been made to persuade the friends of Hanoi elsewhere—specifically in Peking and Paris—that a cease-fire after or even before the battle for Hanoi would leave Hanoi in control of all the strategic territory it now holds in the South and lead inevitably to some kind of coalition government.

When Dr. Kissinger was in Moscow to arrange the Nixon mission, he tried, with the help of the Soviets, to arrange for top North Vietnamese leaders to come from Hanoi and meet him in the Soviet capital, but nothing came of this and of course it was before the U.S. air and naval counteroffensive against Hanoi and Haiphong.

Mission for Connally?

Nevertheless, efforts to revive the peace talks continue. In fact, there is some influential support here for sending the retiring Secretary of the Treasury, John Connally, to Paris to spell out President Nixon's latest peace offer and try to break the diplomatic stalemate.

Nixon's three-point suggestion was (1) that all prisoners of war should be released; (2) an internationally supervised cease-fire should be proclaimed, at which time (3) all American forces would be removed from Vietnam within four months and the political settlement of the country left to the contending Vietnamese parties themselves.

The Nixon argument, which will undoubtedly be pressed hard in Moscow, is that this provides Hanoi with a better prospect than continued bombing of troops and supplies in the North, and that an agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union to limit arms shipments would encourage both Hanoi and Saigon to reach a negotiated settlement. It is doubtful that Brezhnev would agree to do more than try to persuade Hanoi to reopen the talks. The Soviets are taking a very hard line about what they will do if there is any direct bombing

attack of their supply ships in the Haiphong harbor, and even if they thought the North Vietnamese should reach an accommodation with Saigon, it's doubtful that they would admit this to Nixon.

Slim Chances

The chances of any U.S.-Soviet agreement on the Middle East are even slimmer. Moscow's influence in the Arab states that control most of the known petroleum reserves of the world greatly increases its strategic possibilities. With its expanding navy in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, it is already in a position to interfere with the supply of oil from the Middle East to Japan and Western Europe in any major crisis, and when it adds aircraft carriers to its navy, as it undoubtedly will do, this will greatly expand the range of its power.

Against these larger world strategic considerations, any Soviet deal with the United States that seemed to limit the Arab claims against Israel is not at all likely. Nixon and Brezhnev have a common interest in seeing that the United States and the Soviet Union do not allow the Israeli-Arab difficulties to drag them into a major war against their will, but outside of precautions to this end, plus keeping nuclear weapons out of the hands of all the Middle Eastern states, little more can be expected on this front in Moscow. Even so, the agreements between the United States and the

Soviet Union on strategic arms, trade, space, Berlin and the European security conference clearly mark the beginning of a more hopeful phase in East-West diplomacy.

Moscow has not yet accepted the notion that it has more to gain by cooperating with the United States than by opposing the United States, but at least it is prepared to make limited agreements which do not tip the balance of power against it.

One day the two major nuclear powers may take a wider view of their responsibilities and try to work together for the neutralization of critical areas like Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East and Central Europe, but despite visible progress in the last year, that time has not yet come.

Not History but Policy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—This coming week's Moscow summit differs in American eyes from that which preceded it in Peking. President Nixon's visit to the Chinese capital was regarded as a historic landmark. No such pretension is made about the journey to the Soviet Union which is seen as a major political event but not a watershed.

The two trips are nevertheless closely related in the elaboration of United States policy. What Washington calls "the Chinese option" is essential to its Soviet attitudes. And the triangular relationship of Washington, Moscow and Peking is further complicated by American determination that Japan should remain a permanent U.S. ally in the Pacific, despite improved relationships with China and Russia.

There probably was never a doubt that the Nixon-Brezhnev dialogue would come off, despite the new Communist offensive in Vietnam. Both Nixon and his right hand, Kissinger, are too prudent not to have explored all contingencies before launching the tough American response to Hanoi's thrust.

When Giap Moves

Nor is it likely that the President is going to be seriously embarrassed in Moscow when Gen. Giap—as he undoubtedly will—attempts a flamboyant new drive during Nixon's Soviet colloquy. Both the Russians and the Americans had made it plain to each other that they no longer com-

sider Southeast Asia a world danger point.

Current activities peripheral to the war including the inconvenience to Soviet shipping and the infernal blow to Soviet prestige occasioned by the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam and also including widely advertised plans to send Russian ordnance across China are, in fact, peripheral to the main issues of the Nixon-Brezhnev talks.

From the Chinese viewpoint, as Nixon ascertained in Peking, the ultimate issue pertaining to Vietnam is the regional power and influence in Southeast Asia of the Soviet Union. From the Soviet viewpoint it is China itself, Moscow's enormous, and uncertain neighbor.

The Russians take a long-range look at the Chinese and it is heavily tinged with militarism. Not only is a quarter of the Soviet Army stationed along China's border but Moscow is convinced China's future will depend largely on its generals because this has almost always been the case in Chinese history. Moreover, as military men eventually move to the top, the Kremlin feels they will constitute a moderating element despite their affection for big parades and big speeches.

Both Nixon and Brezhnev are ready to give a positive slant to their meeting by making commercial deals, space accords and by announcing a breakthrough to agreement in the SALT talks. They are also prepared to give another boost to Moscow's long-enduring project for a European security conference, something

which gained impetus when West Germany finally ratified its new relationship with the East.

But the subject that will probably be discussed in most detail and with least agreement is the Middle East. The United States is quite as anxious to get Russian troops and military installations out of Egypt as the Soviet Union is to get them out of Iraq. Both sides are aware of the enormous expense of its Egyptian enterprise, it feels it cannot afford to start pinching rubles now.

Both Nixon and Brezhnev recognize somewhat uncomfortably that the Middle East is perhaps the only geographical area where a blow-up could produce another superpower confrontation, and they obviously hope to minimize that danger. But the Russians, whose unsuccessful Middle Eastern ventures since 1945 have given them a kind of complex, don't want to risk another blow to their prestige.

They emphasize that their troops in Egypt are noncombat units manning defensive weapons stationed to the rear. They add that on the Arab side of the conflict with Israel there is an enormous gap in education and know-how that might take a generation to rectify. For this reason they feel it necessary to maintain their protective shield.

Both Want Peace

Thus Moscow is not prepared to dump its Arab clients any more than the United States, for a combination of political and strategic reasons, is prepared to dump Israel. Both sides would like a peaceful settlement of this desperate dangerous conflict, which sits even in its sleep, but they don't know how to arrange it. They are stumped by their inability to agree on a common promise formula and, if ever they should concur on one, their inability to impose it.

The mere fact that the Middle East will be discussed makes both the Arabs and the Israelis nervous just as both Saigon and Hanoi can't help wondering if any global barter deal might be worked up at their expense. Neither is likely.

What is far more probable is a relatively uneventful but infinitely more important accord on cutting the global world arms race and settling in to a period of expanding trade, plus closer diplomatic contacts designed to isolate present and future local wars in the regions where they explode.

Vietnam And Nixon Last Stand

By W. F. Buckley

NEW YORK.—President Nixon was altogether galvanic in his speech, and he tore through the themes that have shuddered self-respecting public, which responded, avalanche of telegrams in a reliable ratio of 4-1, to standing that the war, mostly on the other side, sources are blubbing away. The stock market, which has the major poltrone, Western world, instantly a cover, for reasons unduly unimpaired: if we are to have a world war, does it matter whether our money or out of the market? happened in the past, the majority is speaking out, entirely in support of Richard and disdaining the kind of terms which one day it got the editors of The New Times committed, so help One would hope that it ple would not be dashed. That, in the end, they were not something more than purely rhetorical salutes hearing the commander-in-chief to the enemy: You, going to get away with Navy and our Air Force permit it, will not permit to the Indochinese affair meaning for America: a dead soldier with nothi completed, as regards a behind Mr. Nixon, a full-hearted. At times he is our President.

Reduced Term

But then, inevitably, sets in...

1. We have drastically our peace terms. We have the enemy that he need not draw to his own borders, stand where he, his 12 remaining where they situated in South Vietnam, occupying one in capital, at the gates of twi Indeed Mr. Nixon didn't e that his terms lapse if i not immediately accepted appear to be open-ended, there seems to be no stand in the way of the Vietnamese continuing i fensive until the opportu ment and then announce they will go for state-fire

2. We are then plied summing they will give r our 500,000 men to end our military role in all 6-china, full on, our troop up the harbors, ship aeria lity. During this period would appear to be not prevent the enemy from up his military inventio, paratroop to launching a sive, sometime after 6 months, are up there in the air, to even next to 3. At four months pl would all appear to re the North Vietnamese, s the Soviet Union and the with the most advanced in their armory, against Vietnamese deprived of force that can retaliate, the enemy, and of the u American Air Force. It is sible to find anywhere Nixon's speech or in a ment issuing out of the i anything at all that w get that the interven months would find the Vietnamese military situ locally improved.

4. The Soviet Union, gravely challenged, we imposed on it the humi demanding that it be boarded or searched. T putter about as they l tempting, if they find it tive, to penetrate the ha der escort of minesweeper or two of them go do blame is impersonally v the mine rather than on tain of a U.S. warship, archeologist to inspect a d Meanwhile, Soviet offi permit Richard Nixon to Moscow under rhetorical his para-blockade—confi their strategic knowled four months from now th Vietnamese will consumm aggression against South l and that the great Ameri ple, speaking through Am klenia, with our vast Am and Air Force, who s valiantly to war pla to def allies, after seven years, bignity, were reduced to our defenses into the cameras, while we took selves back in between comforting oceans.

The International Tribune welcomes letter readers. Short letters a better chance of being lished. All letters are s to condensation for sp sons. Anonymous letter not be considered for tion. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but pro will be given to those signed and bearing the a complete address.

Viet And Last K. Troops and Protestants ash at Belfast Barricades

NEW YORK, May 21 (UPI)—A spokesman for the militant Protestant Ulster Vanguard movement accused British forces of firing live ammunition indiscriminately as well as rubber bullets and CS gas today. He said that "a civil war situation may be just around the corner."

"At some point we are going to have to remove these barriers," an army officer had said after the new barricades went up. "When that happens the trouble will really start."

The young men at the Shankill barricades told reporters their action was a protest against the actions of the British administration of Northern Ireland to break up "no-go" areas—closed to security forces—in the hands of the Irish Republican Army in Londonderry.

Meanwhile, the leftist Official wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the shooting of a ten-year-old British soldier in Londonderry.

A statement said the IRA "tried" Ranger William J. Best, 19, a Catholic home on leave in his native Londonderry from the British Army in West Germany.

The "trial" convicted the soldier of being a member of the British Army in Northern Ireland. His body was found today on waste ground fringing the IRA-controlled Bogside "no-go" area. He had been killed with two bullets in the back of the head.

Meanwhile, the leftist Official wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the shooting of a ten-year-old British soldier in Londonderry.

A statement said the IRA "tried" Ranger William J. Best, 19, a Catholic home on leave in his native Londonderry from the British Army in West Germany.

The "trial" convicted the soldier of being a member of the British Army in Northern Ireland. His body was found today on waste ground fringing the IRA-controlled Bogside "no-go" area. He had been killed with two bullets in the back of the head.

Reiner Diplomat China in U.K.

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The U.S. State Department has chosen a career diplomat who has specialized in the Far East, and is expected to become its first ambassador to China.

Richard Goodwin, 56, who was born in England and studied at the University of Cambridge, was chosen to replace the late Ambassador to China, Arthur W. Hummel Jr.

Goodwin, who has served in various diplomatic posts in the Far East, including as ambassador to the Philippines and as deputy ambassador to China, is expected to arrive in Beijing in the summer to present his credentials to the Chinese government.

He is expected to be the first American ambassador to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979.

Sh Near Amritsar

HANDICAPPED, India, May 21 (UPI)—A Sikh militant group, the Babbar Khanda, is expected to arrive in Amritsar today to participate in a protest against the Indian government's actions in Punjab.

The group, which is active in the Sikh separatist movement, is expected to be met by other militants and to participate in a large demonstration in the city.

Have-Nots Fail to Sway Haves

UN Trade Talks End With Little Result

By Lewis H. Diuguid

ANTIAGO, Chile, May 21 (UPI)—The third United Nations conference on Trade and Development closed yesterday after five days of talks with few substantial accomplishments.

However, the more philosophical discussions of the paper and verbal exchanges felt that the 141-nation conference had fulfilled its essential purpose of forcing thoughtful dialogue between the few wealthy nations and the many poor ones.

This reasoning, delegates to the industrial powers, however, was more amenable to the poor nations' point of view, even if it was not prepared to commit their treasuries at this time.

It was true that many demands were made at the first UNCTAD in 1964—such as preferential tariffs for developing countries' exports and quotas for their goods—were now being accepted. If not yet fully accepted by the industrial states, a consensus was that an eventual concrete achievement of the new form of international liquidity (special drawing rights) as aid to poor nations, is becoming of attitudes, and finally of purse strings, comes too slow for the rest of the world to perceive. Few among the 96 nations deemed underdeveloped are more restless than Chile, whose delegates expressed profound disillusionment.

Salvador Allende of Chile, 14 months ago to build the UNCTAD site so the world could see Chile was faring on his socialist path. Despite doubts the huge hall would be ready, Allende addressed 1,600 delegates on the appointed April 22 day. He said the affluent nations were sucking the Third World dry, and he called for radical changes.

Dutch Singled Out

Allende singled out the Netherlands in his speech, offering to its contribution to communications equipment.

Local critics noted the supplier, Philips, is owned by the Dutch government, and that its local factory miraculously disappeared from lists of foreign investments for nationalization.

British Mental Home Frees 2 Unwed Mothers of 1920s

LONDON, May 21 (UPI)—In 1921, the authorities in the small Yorkshire town of Dewsbury regarded a 23-year-old unwed mother as being morally defective, and sent her to a mental home.

In 1928, a 20-year-old unwed mother was also sent to the mental home.

Now 74 years old and 64 years old, the women have just been released.

Frank Sheridan, director of social services in Dewsbury, 190 miles north of London, said he had learned of the women while he was making a survey of mental institutions.

The women told almost identical stories, Mr. Sheridan said. "I suffered a misfortune with a man," he quoted them as having said.

He refused to identify the women of the hospital where they had been committed. He added that it was not known what had become of their children.

He said the women had been committed under the Mental Deficiency Act, which operated between 1913 and the late 1920s.

"They were classified as moral defectives, which was one of the designations used in the act to cover promiscuous girls," Mr. Sheridan said.

When the Mental Health Act came into force in 1959, designations such as moral defective, idiot and imbecile were done away with, he said, adding: "These two women could have walked out in 1959 but they had nowhere to go, and at that time Dewsbury did not have a community home suitable for them."

He reported that one of the women had told him that she wrote letters everywhere in attempts to leave the institution, but without success. They were released four days after he learned of their background.

In London, a spokesman for the Department of Health said that other British towns had been asked to check their files to see if mental homes still held women committed for similar reasons.

10 to 20 Are Killed In Angola Air Crash

LISBON, May 21 (AP)—At least 10 people, perhaps 20, were killed today when a Divisa Transpore Aero de Angola Fokker P-27 Friendship passenger plane crashed into the sea while trying to land in fog at Lobito airport in the Portuguese West African territory of Angola.

The Lusitania News Agency said the plane, on an internal flight from the Angolan capital of Luanda, was carrying 19 passengers and a crew of four. Three persons, including the copilot, were known to have survived. Besides the 10 known dead, 10 were missing and presumed dead.

Miss U.S.A. Show Goes On Despite Two Bomb Blasts

DORADO, Puerto Rico, May 21 (AP)—Several powerful explosions rocked the plush Cerromar Beach Hotel near here last night minutes before judges named Tanya Wilson of Honolulu the new Miss U.S.A.

The blasts destroyed two rooms in the hotel and a car in a parking lot outside, but the beauty pageant, being telecast throughout the United States, went on as scheduled. There was only a ripple of apprehension from the audience.

Police said no one appeared to have been injured by the blasts. It was not known who was responsible. The hotel had been picked by the Puerto Rican Socialist party earlier in the day but authorities did not say if there was a connection.

Runners-up in the contest were Alberta Phillips, of Westbury, N.Y., followed by Kim Christina Hobson, of San Francisco. Third and fourth-place finalists were Carol Enzor, of Miami, and Kathleen Ann Kehlmer, of Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Wilson, 23, a blonde senior at the University of Hawaii, is now eligible for the Miss Universe pageant in July. It also is to be held at the Cerromar Beach Hotel.

2 Are Arrested In Million Dollar Mass. Art Theft

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21 (UPI)—Police arrested a man and a woman today in connection with the daylight robbery of four internationally known paintings valued at more than a million dollars.

The missing paintings are Rembrandt's "St. Bartholomew" and two portraits by Gauguin and one by Picasso.

Police and the FBI refused to say whether they knew the fate of the paintings. Police sources said that the suspects were questioned intensely and that other suspects were being sought.

"We do not know where the paintings are," said Laurence Maloy, administrator of the Worcester Art Museum. "The people they arrested are not talking."

Police identified the arrested as William Carlson, 25, charged with assault and battery with a dangerous weapon and with breaking and entering, and Carol Nester, 26, accused as an accessory. Both are from this capital Massachusetts city. Bail of \$45,000 was set for Mr. Carlson and of \$2,000 for Miss Nester.

Two men who entered the exhibit area covered the paintings, still framed, with plastic garbage bags.

As the robbers, both wearing ski masks, attempted to flee, one shot security guard Philip J. Evans, who is recovering. Mr. Carlson is accused in the shooting.

Writing Pupil's Short Story Creative Clue to QE 2 Hoax

By Joseph Lelyveld

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation is examining the possibility that the anonymous caller who threatened to blow up the Queen Elizabeth 2 on the high seas was inspired by the first draft of a farcical short story that was read to a creative writing workshop at Hunter College on Tuesday night.

Sources close to the investigation identified the short story as the "main lead." They said the similarities between the story and what the caller told the Cunard line were so striking as to virtually rule out the possibility of a coincidence.

The story, written by a young woman who earns her living as a typist, tells of a terminal cancer patient who fulfills an ambition to pull off "the perfect hijacking" before she dies by announcing to the captain of the Queen Elizabeth 2 that she and an accomplice have hidden depth charges on his ship.

Only five of the 20 students enrolled in the extension course were present at Tuesday's session when Prof. Philip Freund read the story to the class because its author, Barbara Shalvey, was too shy to read it herself. By then the nonfictional Queen Elizabeth 2 had been at sea for 21 hours, with 1,500 passengers and 800 crewmen aboard.

The afternoon after the writing workshop, the anonymous caller told the Cunard line that two passengers aboard the luxury liner were prepared to set off six explosions if a ransom of \$350,000 was not paid in \$10 and \$20 bills. One of the two passengers, the caller was reported to have said, was "a terminal cancer case who did not have long to live."

Miss Shalvey, who was questioned at her apartment Thursday night by two FBI agents and a New York City detective, recalled that one of the students in the workshop had remarked after the professor finished reading "that I had a fantastic imagination."

Actually, she said, the story was partly inspired by two sea voyages she had taken in the last two years. In September, 1970, she sailed from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland on a ship that was detained for several hours in port by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police because of a bomb scare. Then last October she made a round trip on the Queen Elizabeth 2.

Miss Shalvey had two tentative titles for her story, she said. She thought she would call it either "Last Will and Testament" or "Social Security."

Meanwhile, sources close to the investigation of the extortion threat said FBI agents, complying with instructions received by Cunard Line officials, took \$350,000 in ransom to a spot somewhere in upstate New York. The agents were said to have staked out the pick-up point, but the extortionist did not appear and the money was returned to New York City.

Ship Back Home

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 21 (Reuters)—The Queen Elizabeth 2 docked smoothly at its home port here this morning, about seven hours late but otherwise unscathed by her mid-Atlantic bomb scare.

During a scheduled two-hour stopover at Cherbourg, France, last night, the ship's master, Capt. William Law, told reporters that an exhaustive search from bow to stern had produced no sign of explosives.

The Cunard line threw a light security cordon around the Queen Elizabeth 2 today, but said the ship would sail again for New York tomorrow on schedule.

Unions in Malagasy Call Off Strike, But Students' Goes On

TANANARIVE, Malagasy, May 21 (AP)—Union leaders declared today they were ending a week-long anti-government general strike in Tananarive. Meanwhile, students pressing for educational reforms began arriving in the capital to plan their next moves in the republic's month-old civil crisis.

The new Malagasy military leaders under Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa, army chief of staff, were reported to have agreed to workers' demands, including release of political prisoners. The workers also insisted that they receive their regular pay for the strike period.

Trains were back on normal schedules today. Most workers were expected on the job Tuesday, after a public holiday tomorrow, although it was not clear how closely the rank and file would follow directives to end the strike.

National Student Congress

Thousands of students across the country were preparing to stay away from classes for the fifth week while their spokesmen held a national congress in Tananarive. Students in this former French colony have demanded broad changes in examinations and curriculums that would lessen French influence in the schools. They have also insisted on the ouster of pro-French President Philibert Tsiranana, 61.

Mr. Tsiranana turned the government over to Gen. Ramanantsoa last week following clashes with armed forces in which more than 30 students were killed. Gen. Ramanantsoa publicly backed Mr. Tsiranana but observers believe the president can wield only symbolic power from now on, even if he remains in office.

Yesterday, Mr. Tsiranana confirmed his intention to retain his post. Speaking on the state radio-television network, he also recalled that he had given full powers to Gen. Ramanantsoa "to form a new government and to direct the country's affairs."

Read to Grandeur

He called on the Malagasy people "to have confidence in Gen. Ramanantsoa and aid him with all the strength of their patriotism so that our dear fatherland can tomorrow again take the road to grandeur in peace, dignity and unity."

Informed sources quoted Gen. Ramanantsoa as saying that Mr. Tsiranana had to stay as a symbol of the country's affairs.

Death at Age 262

LAGOS, May 21 (Reuters)—A desert tortoise, called Pa Williams, born about 1710, has died at a zoo at Jos, in Central Nigeria. Officials are considering preserving the body of the tortoise—believed to be Africa's oldest animal—for display in a showcase at the entrance to the zoo.

William Webster Dies; Held Many U.S. Atomic Posts

WASHINGTON, May 21 (WP)—William Webster, 71, former chairman of the New England Electric System and deputy to the Secretary of Defense for Atomic Energy, died Wednesday in Boston after a long illness.

Mr. Webster was appointed by President Truman in 1950 to succeed Dr. Karl T. Compton as chairman of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense.

Regarded as a pioneer in the peaceful use of the atom, Mr. Webster was influential in bringing atomic energy to New England.

He was credited with having coordinated the effort of regional electric companies to plan, organize and build the Yankee Atomic Electric plant in Rowe, Mass. Mr. Webster was first president, chairman and director of the Yankee Atomic Electric Corp.

Mr. Webster spent three decades in and out of government positions or as a consultant to various federal agencies, usually connected with atomic energy.

Jamsrangiyin Sambuu

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—The president of Mongolia, Jamsrangiyin Sambuu, 77, died last night in Ulan Bator after a long illness, Moscow radio reported today.

Mr. Sambuu was appointed in 1954 to fill the largely ceremonial post. The most powerful man in Mongolia was and remains Yumjigalyn Tsedenbal, chief of the Communist party and premier.

Claude Bernheim

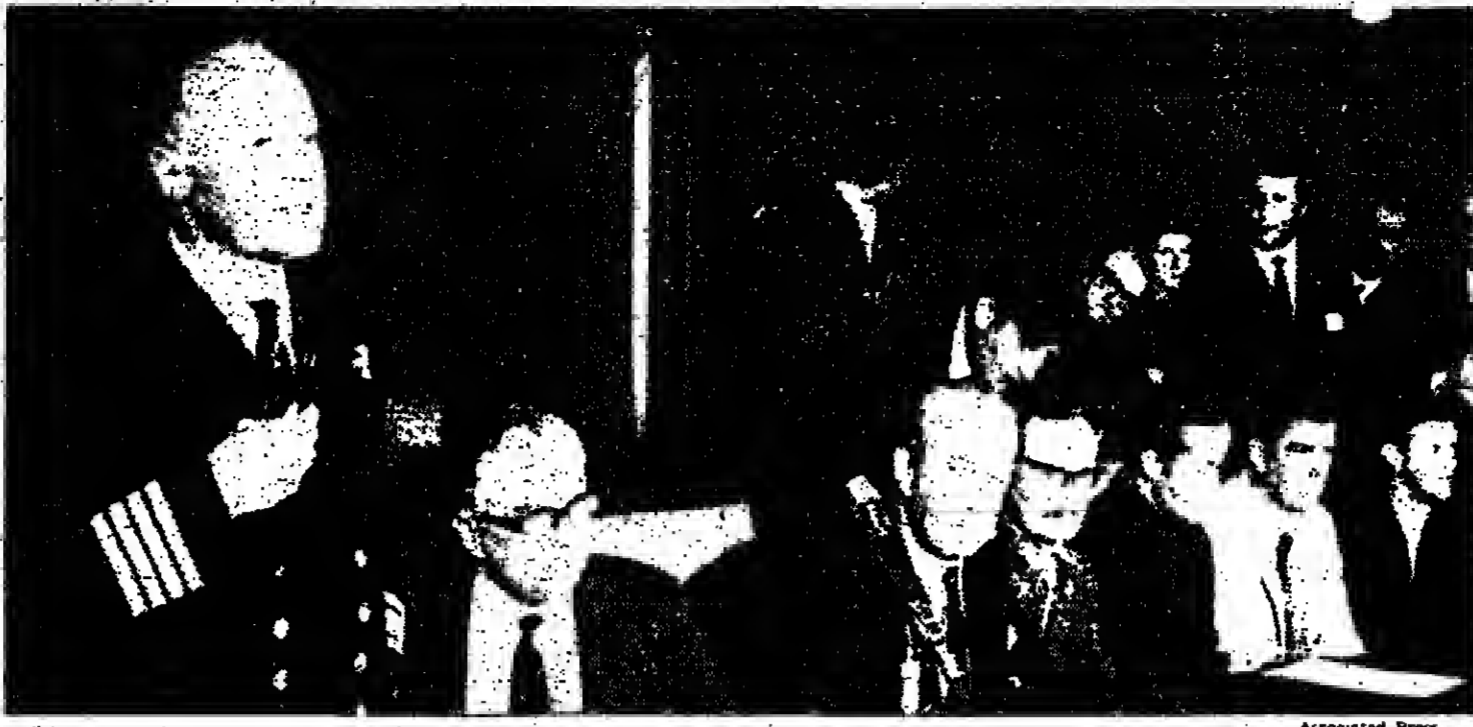
PARIS, May 21 (IHT)—Claude Bernheim, 66, a leading consultant to French textile manufacturers, died here last week, members of his family said today.

Mr. Bernheim, who divided his time between Paris and New York, was associated with a number of international divisions of U.S. and French fashion firms, also as a textile consultant.

He organized the Free French military airline in 1942 and stayed with it through the war years, working with U.S. air units in Egypt. He also made two pioneering overseas trips, one through virgin lands in Africa for the American Museum of Natural History and another from Paris to Sikkim for Unesco.

India Bus Crash Kills 47

NEW DELHI, May 21 (UPI)—Forty-seven persons aboard a private passenger bus died when it plunged into a ravine and caught fire yesterday near Lal-humpr Town in Uttar Pradesh State.



ALL'S WELL—Capt. William J. Law at a press conference aboard Queen Elizabeth 2 in Cherbourg Saturday. To his left are Norman S. Thompson, managing director of Cunard; B. Cocup, general manager of Cunard, and the four parachutists, Capt. Robert Williams, Lt. Richard Clifford, Sgt. Clifford Oliver and Cpl. Tom Jones.

2 Are Arrested In Million Dollar Mass. Art Theft

WORCESTER, Mass., May 21 (UPI)—Police arrested a man and a woman today in connection with the daylight robbery of four internationally known paintings valued at more than a million dollars.

Writing Pupil's Short Story Creative Clue to QE 2 Hoax

By Joseph Lelyveld

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation is examining the possibility that the anonymous caller who threatened to blow up the Queen Elizabeth 2 on the high seas was inspired by the first draft of a farcical short story that was read to a creative writing workshop at Hunter College on Tuesday night.

Sources close to the investigation identified the short story as the "main lead." They said the similarities between the story and what the caller told the Cunard line were so striking as to virtually rule out the possibility of a coincidence.

The story, written by a young woman who earns her living as a typist, tells of a terminal cancer patient who fulfills an ambition to pull off "the perfect hijacking" before she dies by announcing to the captain of the Queen Elizabeth 2 that she and an accomplice have hidden depth charges on his ship.

Only five of the 20 students enrolled in the extension course were present at Tuesday's session when Prof. Philip Freund read the story to the class because its author, Barbara Shalvey, was too shy to read it herself. By then the nonfictional Queen Elizabeth 2 had been at sea for 21 hours, with 1,500 passengers and 800 crewmen aboard.

The afternoon after the writing workshop, the anonymous caller told the Cunard line that two passengers aboard the luxury liner were prepared to set off six explosions if a ransom of \$350,000 was not paid in \$10 and \$20 bills. One of the two passengers, the caller was reported to have said, was "a terminal cancer case who did not have long to live."

Miss Shalvey, who was questioned at her apartment Thursday night by two FBI agents and a New York City detective, recalled that one of the students in the workshop had remarked after the professor finished reading "that I had a fantastic imagination."

Actually, she said, the story was partly inspired by two sea voyages she had taken in the last two years. In September, 1970, she sailed from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland on a ship that was detained for several hours in port by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police because of a bomb scare. Then last October she made a round trip on the Queen Elizabeth 2.

Miss Shalvey had two tentative titles for her story, she said. She thought she would call it either "Last Will and Testament" or "Social Security."

Meanwhile, sources close to the investigation of the extortion threat said FBI agents, complying with instructions received by Cunard Line officials, took \$350,000 in ransom to a spot somewhere in upstate New York. The agents were said to have staked out the pick-up point, but the extortionist did not appear and the money was returned to New York City.

Ship Back Home

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 21 (Reuters)—The Queen Elizabeth 2 docked smoothly at its home port here this morning, about seven hours late but otherwise unscathed by her mid-Atlantic bomb scare.

During a scheduled two-hour stopover at Cherbourg, France, last night, the ship's master, Capt. William Law, told reporters that an exhaustive search from bow to stern had produced no sign of explosives.

The Cunard line threw a light security cordon around the Queen Elizabeth 2 today, but said the ship would sail again for New York tomorrow on schedule.

Mass. Bank Shut After \$7 Million Is Found Missing

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 21 (AP)—A bank has been closed by Massachusetts officials for the first time since the Depression of the 1930s, following discovery of what they said was a shortage of \$7 million and indications of embezzlement.

The State Banking Commission ordered the Surety Bank & Trust Co. of Wakefield closed at 4 p.m. Friday and an hour later said all its assets would be liquidated. Officials of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said it would cover all deposits up to \$20,000, and that these should be returned within a week to 10 days.

Freda P. Koplow, state commissioner of banks, said deposits of more than \$20,000 accounted for about 24 percent of the bank's reported assets of \$23 million, and these will be refunded proportionately to depositors when liquidation has been completed.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

There has been no clear explanation of how the money disappeared. Mrs. Koplow said there appeared to have been a conspiracy among some employees and outsiders to embezzle money from the bank. There also appeared to be a great deal of mismanagement in handling of bank affairs, she said.

DUBONNET

apéritif international

DUBONNET is enjoyed:

- neat (always cold but not iced)
- as a cocktail (with gin or vodka)
- as a long drink (on the rocks, with soda, tonic or bitter lemon)



THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP

HELENE DALE

7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.

TAX-FREE PRICES — DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT

The Facts About Brezhnev Are Scarce, But His Reputation Is Big

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (WP)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, who will be the dominant figure on the Soviet side during this week's talks with President Nixon, admits that he smokes too much. He likes to hunt and drive a car, he tells jokes with gusto and he likes to talk, often practicing a Russian form of circumlocution. He is married, has two children and two grandchildren, eats well, dresses with a care for detail if not for modern styles, and has the instincts of a politician. That is a brief description, yet it covers most of what is publicly known about him.

Mr. Brezhnev stepped out of an "apparatchik's" career in October, 1964, to inherit the leadership of the Soviet Communist party from Nikita S. Khrushchev. Since then he has consolidated his power, transformed Soviet foreign policy and been exposed for the first time to the Western world, in France last October. But he has not divulged more than a hint of his personality.

Mr. Brezhnev grew up far from the capital in the Ukraine, rose from humble origins, got himself an education, and entered politics, and was carried to the highest reaches of power by an influential patron, Mr. Khrushchev.

No Strong Mark

His ascendancy has not been accompanied by great popularity nor has he left a strong personal mark on his country. No one who has dealt with him, it seems, has a poor opinion of him, yet no one talks of him as an especially imposing figure.

Mr. Brezhnev has protected himself from public exposure with a deliberateness that suggests some insecurity to diplomats in Moscow. When the French, for example, asked him to hold a news conference in Paris last fall, he refused. As general secretary of the Soviet party, he has given only one interview to the French Communist newspaper, *L'Humanité*. The questions posed by its re-

porter were gentle and predictable, yet they produced the only revealing anecdotes about Mr. Brezhnev on the public record.

He showed the reporter his cigarette case, equipped with a timer that allowed it to open only at a set interval. He had set it for 45 minutes between smokes. "Yesterday," Mr. Brezhnev said in the interview last fall, "using this system, I was able to smoke only 17 cigarettes all day."

L'Humanité's correspondent also discovered the general secretary's love for cars—a discovery that apparently prompted President Georges Pompidou of France to make him a gift of a Citroën-Maserati automobile.

"When I am driving," Mr. Brezhnev said in the interview, "I have the impression that nothing can happen..."

Perhaps the clearest indication of Mr. Brezhnev's caution was a television speech to the French during his visit. While he said how much he had enjoyed his



stay, French television officials reported that the speech had been recorded in Moscow before Mr. Brezhnev left for Paris.

If he is careful in public, Mr. Brezhnev is described as talkative and friendly in private. In his

meetings with Mr. Pompidou, he did most of the talking, French officials reported. He also told many jokes, "some of them funny," as one participant put it.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of

West Germany, the only other Western leader who has spent much time with Mr. Brezhnev, was reported to have received a similar treatment.

With both of these leaders, Mr. Brezhnev has shown a broad knowledge of the issues under discussion. German sources report that in his meeting with Mr. Brandt on the Crimea last fall he was inadequately briefed on a couple of topics, but in general showed full command. In Paris, he handled himself with self-confidence, without notes and without obvious reference to his colleagues in the Politburo.

Mr. Brezhnev's heavy eyebrows and thick facial features have not helped his reputation. "I think a lot of people have made the mistake of underestimating him because he doesn't look so bright," said one of the Westerners in Moscow who has met him. The eyebrows are the subject of jokes among Russians.

Westerners in Moscow have concluded that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin is more popular here than Mr. Brezhnev—a finding

based on a wide but unscientific sampling of Russian opinion.

One diplomat who knows them both says Mr. Kosygin reveals a greater capacity for toughness than does Mr. Brezhnev. "Kosygin seems to be capable of being as tough as tough could be," the diplomat said. "Brezhnev is a much more genial person."

And, the diplomat noted, "Kosygin is a Stalin man; Brezhnev is a Khrushchev man."

Nevertheless, Mr. Brezhnev seems to have maneuvered Mr. Kosygin into a distinctly secondary position in the Soviet leadership and Mr. Brezhnev's position as number one is indisputable.

Collective Voice

The clues suggest that collective leadership in the Kremlin is still very much in force. Mr. Brezhnev is this spokesman for the collegium that chose him, although his maneuvering in office also reveals a concern to be a spokesman whose stature cannot be challenged.

There are no signs of the self-

indulgence that marked Mr. Khrushchev's rule, and there no cult of Brezhnev, although there have been recent attempts in the press to build up his reputation. Ogonoyk, a Soviet magazine, published an article 10 weeks ago entitled "In the Sum of Gumpodov," describing Brezhnev's role—which was tened major—on the southern front against the Nazis, when he was a political commissar.

Life magazine reported recently that Henry Kissinger, and Brezhnev found "common philosophical ground" when they were last month. "There is genuinely warm moments between them," Life said.

One Westerner who has seen Mr. Brezhnev says that a favorite tactic—the ill-considered warm atmosphere built trust.

Mr. Brezhnev has had an opportunity to test this with three major Western statesmen: Mr. Brandt, Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Kissinger. This week he has a chance with Richard Nixon.



An 'Eerie Single-Mindedness'

In Hanoi, the War Is Everything

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI (NYT)—When Henry Kissinger briefed the White House press on May 9 about the decision to mine North Vietnamese ports, he ended by saying that he still hoped for a negotiated settlement. "Even in Vietnam," he said, "there must be some realities that transcend the parochial concern of the combatants."

The briefest visit to North Vietnam would probably revise Mr. Kissinger's hopes. It must be one of the most parochial countries on earth, seemingly wholly concerned with itself and its war.

Listening to the radio in a language one does not speak, one hears again and again—few sentences it seems—the words "Minh Nam Vietnam," meaning South Vietnam. Another familiar word is a name that newspapers spell "Nhiem-xon." The papers are all about Vietnam; the news from abroad concerns foreign comments on the war.

Rounding It Off

For example, a week ago a young man from Thanh Hoa, the most heavily bombed province, spoke about a bridge there at Hamrong. During the Johnson years, Americans bombed it repeatedly but never cut it. The North Vietnamese said they shot down 99 planes at the bridge by 1968—when the bombing was halted—and the young man said: "Nixon added one more last December to round it off."

A few days later, the U.S. command announced that Hamrong bridge had been cut. The young man was asked whether he had heard about it. "Oh yes," he said cheerily. "I heard it on the BBC. But if it is so, they will repair it soon."

The visitor has to rub his eyes and remember that this

small country—where carts are still pulled by water buffalo and an overwhelming proportion of the people live the simplest peasant lives—is fighting the United States.

Where does their confidence come from? Most foreign experts on the Vietnam civil history as a major factor, and from here that seems convincing. The street that runs in front of the main hotel in Hanoi is named for King Ngo Quyen, who expelled the Chinese overlords in the year 938. Another street is named for the Trung sisters, who led a revolt against the Han Chinese in this last century.

In an odd way, the country that all this brings to mind is Israel. There, too, history has given the nation determination and self-confidence utterly out of proportion to its size. And there, too, there is the basic conviction—often irritating to allies—that the country cannot rely on outsiders but has to take care of itself.

Signs of Fanaticism

European Communist newspapers, like the few non-Communist journalists here, find much in North Vietnamese attitudes that go beyond determination to fanaticism. How, for example, should one react to an experience like the following:

The other day I was invited to the house where the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam has its representation in Hanoi—the former U.S. consulate general. There I met Miss Pham Thi Nguyen, a 22-year-old from South Vietnam.

Miss Nguyen, who talked with great animation and smiled shyly, said U.S. soldiers had killed her parents and eight brothers and sisters in a village near Da Nang, South Vietnam, in August, 1965. At the age of 15, she said, she stole explosives, made a mine and killed seven Americans.

She said she was taken prisoner in 1967 and tortured by U.S. and South Vietnamese soldiers. Among other actions, she said, they nailed her hands to a wooden table. She was eventually rescued by guerrillas, she continued, and joined them. She was designated as an "intrepid fighter" after killing 21 Ameri-

cans. In 1969, she walked to Hanoi—500 miles in three months.

Propaganda? Of course. Could there nevertheless be some truth in it? Judging by Miss Nguyen's demeanor as she told the story, yes. There are horrors enough on both sides in this war; we know anything can be true.

But there may be a different point to make of that conversation. It lies in the very fact that it was considered useful to tell such a chilling story. All wars brutalize, but there can have been few as brutalizing as this.

Toll Is Doubtful

Even without individual atrocity stories there is reason enough for the average North Vietnamese to feel bitterness. I saw Haiphong last week and parts of it—including a hospital, a school and extensive housing—have been flattened. The official figure of deaths from all-day raids April 16 to 24, but some Western diplomats think well over 1,000 may have died.

In these circumstances—and many other examples of destruction aimed at civilians—it is remarkable that most North Vietnamese continue to make a distinction between "aggressors" and other Americans. Strangers generally are treated with courtesy and kindness.

Another extraordinary fact is that the country is prepared to take more destruction. Or at least many people say so, and convincingly. Officials say they expect a further U.S. escalation. With that in mind, they have ordered most of Hanoi's residents to evacuate to the countryside.

In practical terms for Mr. Kissinger, all this means that counting on the North Vietnamese to be "reasonable" and fit into some neat global package is almost certainly misguided. There is simply no Western observer here who thinks Hanoi will give up its basic demand that President Nguyen Van Thieu resign from the Saigon administration.

One non-Communist observer here put it: "This is the same for them as 1940 for Britain. Or maybe it is something more. I've never met people like this. The threshold-of-pain theory does not work."

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT)—President Nixon arrives in Moscow today with the prospects for a significant improvement in Soviet-American relations more encouraging than at any time in recent years.

Despite the clouding of the pre-summit atmosphere by the Vietnam crisis, both Soviet and American officials in the last few days have emphasized that Vietnam will not prevent Mr. Nixon and Soviet leaders from reaching agreement on an impressive number of key issues, and from gaining a better understanding of each other's views on those that cannot be solved.

The weeklong summit will not, of course, bridge the ideological gap that has long separated the two superpowers. Nor will it mean an end to the rival military blocs or the continuing competition between the Soviet Union and the United States for influence in far corners of the world.

But the overall results of the summit are expected to provide a framework to take some of the edge off this competition, and make the pursuit of further agreements more attractive than the maintenance of tension and distrust.

Mr. Nixon will take with him to Moscow a book itemizing what is known in diplomatic jargon as "talking points," a detailed listing of subjects expected to arise during his talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy. The book, which contains the American position on all key issues, is highly classified. What follows is an educated guess at some of the "talking points" that will come up during the trip and how the issues might be resolved.

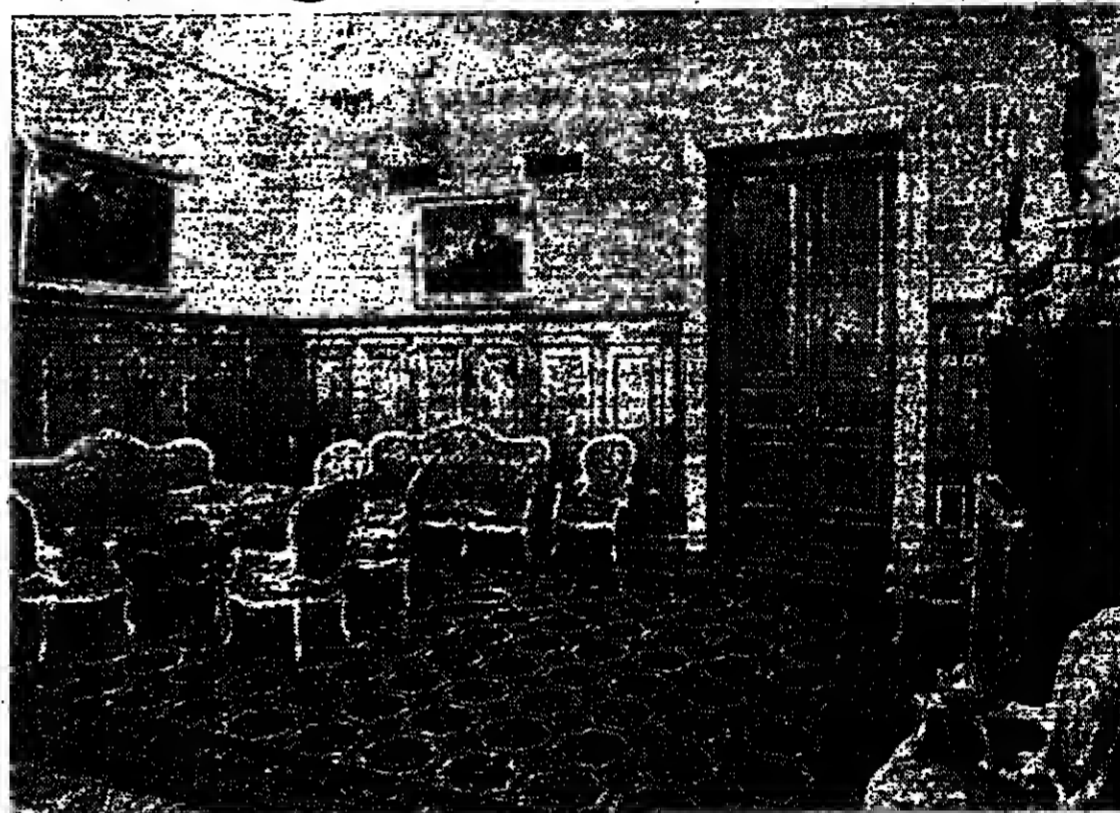
International Issues

EUROPE: Although it is quiet and relatively free of East-West tensions, Europe remains a high-priority item for the summit. Progress on issues relating to Europe is guaranteed as the result of the recent compromise in Bonn insuring the ratification of the West German-Soviet treaty of 1970, which serves as the linchpin for other agreements. A date will be discussed at the summit for the Big Four signing of the Berlin accord negotiated last fall, but which was held up until ratification of the German treaty.

Once the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France have given endorsement to the Berlin accord, which should remove that divided city as an East-West issue, the United States and other NATO countries will join with the Soviet Union and Eastern bloc nations in discussing the holding sometime next year of a conference on European security and cooperation, a conference long proposed by the Russians as a way to improve cooperation in Europe. Mr. Nixon will undoubtedly agree to communicate language supporting the conference, but will insist on telling the Soviet leaders that the Americans envisage the meeting as one that should do more than maintain the status quo in Europe. The United States believes the conference should also take steps to reduce the cold war barriers that still exist in Europe on the free flow of ideas and people.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev can also be expected to discuss the possibility of mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, although no formal action is contemplated at this summit. Both sides, while publicly favoring the idea in principle, have shown no desire to rush into such negotiations for fear that they might upset the present strategic balance in Europe.

ASIA: Vietnam will, of course, be very much on both Mr. Nixon's and Mr. Brezhnev's minds. Mr. Nixon's sealing off of North



IN THE KREMLIN—Main study of Grand Kremlin Palace where President Nixon will have office during his visit to U.S.S.R. Palace is used as a residence for honored guests.

Vietnam's harbors caused some severe problems for the Soviet leaders, but their decision to go ahead with the summit indicated, louder than any words, that they were not going to let Vietnam block progress on East-West issues with the United States. But Mr. Brezhnev can be expected to repeat Soviet concern over the escalation of the fighting in Vietnam and to urge Mr. Nixon to return the United States to the Paris talks in the hope that a negotiated settlement can be reached. Mr. Nixon will probably repeat his belief that the Russians can do more than they have done to pressure Hanoi to cease hostilities and to adopt a genuine give-and-take approach in negotiations with the United States.

The Soviet leaders would be most interested in anything that Mr. Nixon volunteers about his trip last February to Peking, but because of the sensitivity of the China issue to the Soviet Union, it is quite possible that China will not be seriously discussed. Mr. Nixon may choose to repeat his oft-stated pledge not to take advantage of the Sino-Soviet rivalry, thereby assuring the Soviet Union that he is not interested in a deal with Peking at Moscow's expense. For fear of alienating China, which rejects the idea, Mr. Nixon will probably avoid being drawn into acceptance of Soviet plans for a world disarmament conference.

THE MIDDLE EAST: Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev have a direct interest in a settlement of the Middle East crisis, and the two sides are expected to discuss the Arab-Israeli dispute at some length. Mr. Nixon would like some commitment from the Russians to limit the arms flow in the area, but he is unlikely to get any Soviet support for the idea since Moscow seems to believe its main leverage on the Egyptians is its continued supply to them of war material.

Likewise, the Soviet leaders will probably fail to get Mr. Nixon to agree to communicate language that urges Israel to accept prior to any negotiations the principle of complete withdrawal from all territory occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The two sides may end up with language repeating support for the Nov. 22, 1967, UN Security Council resolution that called for a negotiated settlement of the war.

In the discussion of the Middle East, Mr. Nixon is sure to raise again his concern about big-power responsibility for the use made of military equipment by "client" states. He was angered by India's invasion of East Pakistan last December and the re-

fusal of Moscow to prevent that attack; he also felt that Moscow did not do enough to stop the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam. However, Moscow has apparently advised the Egyptians not to launch an attack on Israel.

Bilateral Issues

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION: There seems no question but that the 1972 summit will be best remembered for the unveiling of the first Soviet-American limitation on strategic arms. Barring some last-minute hitches, the two sides seem to have just about wrapped up the first phase of the negotiations, which began in November, 1969. Aside from the details of the accord, the agreement is important because it makes implicit that the United States and the Soviet Union have dropped efforts to secure unilateral advantages in the arms race. The two superpowers now are agreed in principle on what Mr. Brezhnev has called "equal security" for both sides.

Under the first-stage agreement, the two powers will probably announce a treaty limiting each side to something under 200 anti-ballistic missiles for defense of either their capitals or one or two offensive-missile sites. This defensive-missile treaty will be accompanied by some kind of agreement, short of a treaty that needs Senate approval, that will limit the number of land-based and submarine-based offensive intercontinental ballistic missiles to those either in operation or under construction. The two sides will pledge not to increase the number of launchers, but will be able to replace and modernize the equipment they now have.

In their private discussions, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev will probably stress their desire that the first-stage strategic arms limitation be followed up with a second accord that will reduce the number of weapons in each other's arsenal. The second stage, however, will be considerably more difficult to negotiate, because reduction of arms implies a degree of trust not yet present in Soviet-American relations.

The final communiqué undoubtedly will highlight the SALT agreement and affirm each side's desire to use their immense resources for peaceful endeavors instead of military ones.

INCIDENTS AT SEA: The two governments may also announce in Moscow final details on an agreement aimed at avoiding collisions and other harassment between naval vessels of the two countries on the high seas. Dur-

ing periods of tension—and even in times of calm—Soviet and American "naval vessels" have tended to follow one another so closely that collisions have occurred as well as many near collisions. American officials believe that the agreement is symbolically important because it is the first one negotiated by each other's military establishment since the two were allies in World War II.

ECONOMIC ISSUES: The United States and the Soviet Union are the world's greatest economic powers, but their commercial contacts are minimal with trade averaging only about \$200 million yearly. In recent months, however, intensive discussions have taken place with an eye to raising that trade to about \$1 billion or \$2 billion yearly. Mr. Kosygin, the Soviet Union's top economic official, will undoubtedly stress to Mr. Nixon his country's strong desire to see a closer economic relationship with the United States.

During the summit, talks will continue on a Soviet-American comprehensive trade agreement, setting goals for commerce over the next few years and removing restrictions set by each side on the other's goods and services.

On specific issues, the two sides will announce details of a merchant agreement that will allow more Soviet and American ships to stop at each other's ports and setting up an arrangement by which most trade between the two countries will be carried in either Soviet or American-flag vessels.

There may be some progress noted to a resolution of the Soviet Union's long-standing World War II lend-lease debt to the United States. At last count, the two sides were \$500 million apart.

The Soviet-American trade agreement would provide for granting the Russians equal tariff treatment—the so-called most-favored-nation treatment—and allow the Soviet Union to re-

ceive U.S. government-bac credits. As part of the package, the Soviet Union, determined to boost its count meat production, may agree to 10-year deal to buy American grain.

One of Moscow's chief object is the import of highly sophisticated U.S. technology, prime in the computer field. To pay this, the Russians have been trying to interest American firms in developing Soviet mineral resources in Siberia. Because of entry restrictions to the United States, several natural gas and petro companies have discussed it with Moscow.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION: Both sides have shown an interest in more joint projects in medicine and other fields.

Earlier this year, the Soviet Union and the United States signed an agreement setting joint committees to fight disease, cancer and environmental health problems. At the summit, the two sides are expected to discuss formation of another effort to combat environmental problems in general. No one expects that these joint efforts will have any short-range substantive impact in the against these universal problems. But the symbolism of the two nuclear powers' combined efforts on behalf mankind serves to reassure a number of people.

In Moscow, Mr. Nixon will also make final an agree between the countries' agencies setting 1975 as the for a joint decade in space again an accord with significant symbolic effect. The United States and the Soviet Union have ready signed a two-year program of cultural, scientific and nological exchange.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: Although there is no formal agenda at Moscow talks, Mr. Nixon given private assurances to a Jewish group that he raise in private the subject Soviet Jewry in his discuss with Soviet leaders.

There are some three in Soviet Jewry, of whom about have requested permission to Israel. In the last year, the sians, in a gesture to world, have let about 3,500 emigrate each month, but police have also taken action against some other action.

The problem is not officially recognized by Moscow, a claims there is no discussion against Jews. Mr. Nixon, probably ask for some assurance that Jews who want to leave be able to do so. He can point that the issue has emotional pact on American public out a not insignificant factor for improvement in Soviet-American relations.

Mr. Nixon is not likely to the matter of political dissent in the Soviet Union during talks. The administration's tale is that an improved Soviet-American ties leads to more contact with West through more exch and more tourists. Soviet off in turn, may complain about United States' funding of a Liberty and the Voice of America Russian service, a broadcast material unacceptable to Moscow.

Ads.

It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune — for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world. And if you want to place an ad — a single personal item or a whole campaign — no better medium than the Trib. Rates are reasonable.

Styles.

Whether you buy from the haute couture, or rely on prêt-à-porter, stay in style with the Herald Tribune. We cover the collections from Rome to Beverly Hills — tell you what's new and exciting from head to rounded toe.

Eurobonds

Optimism Engulfs Investors
Nixon Heads for Moscow

By Carl Gewirtz

May 21 (AP)—A rush of money and into "real" estate, the best money in the market, has been poured into the Eurobond market since the Nixon administration's announcement that it was preparing to visit Moscow.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

The rush of money into the Eurobond market has been so great that it has caused a sharp rise in the price of the bonds. The price of the bonds has risen from 100 to 110 1/2 in the last few days.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	May 14	May 7	1971
Commodity Index	120.0	118.8	118.0	109.0
Current in circ.	\$41,300,000	\$41,010,000	\$40,720,000	\$40,430,000
Total Loans	\$37,730,000	\$37,440,000	\$37,150,000	\$36,860,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,714,000	2,708,000	2,702,000	2,696,000
Auto production	183,777	182,343	180,909	179,475
Daily oil prod (bbls)	9,547,000	9,510,000	9,473,000	9,436,000
Freight car loadings	523,253	516,140	509,027	501,914
Electric Pwr. kw-hr.	30,886,000	30,745,000	30,604,000	30,463,000
Business failures	203	202	201	200

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	March	1971
Employed	91,205,000	91,241,000	90,888,000
Unemployed	5,879,000	5,972,000	5,888,000
Industrial production	109.5	109.3	109.1
Personal Income	\$305,100,000	\$304,800,000	\$304,500,000
Money supply	\$335,000,000	\$334,700,000	\$334,400,000
Consumer Price Index	123.8	123.5	123.2
Construction	159	158	157
Mfrs. Inventories	\$101,120,000	\$101,030,000	\$100,940,000
Exports	\$4,220,700	\$4,215,000	\$4,210,000
Imports	\$4,539,000	\$4,534,000	\$4,529,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Money supply is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Consumer price index is compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Whether the premium investors paid for these bonds was due solely to the fact that there is a dearth of dollar-denominated paper rather than to a shift to a lower rate structure.

Prices on the secondary market for straight dollar debt were up about 85 for the week—a not terribly impressive gain, some bankers question.

Upbeat Economic Data, a Proof of Recovery,
Bolster Investor Confidence on Wall Street

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT)—

The quiescence that infiltrated Wall Street almost two months ago with the intensification of the Vietnam fighting finally subsided last week as investors once again paid attention to the fundamental strengths in the nation's economy.

To a lesser extent, the stock market's sharp rise in the final two sessions of the week was also helped by the reduced worry about a confrontation with the Soviet Union and China over the Vietnam situation and by heightened confidence over the outcome of President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

There was no doubt, however, that the major reason for the market's first dive up in five weeks was the convincing evidence in economic data from Washington and in business reports from across the country that the pace of the economic recovery was quickening.

The principal propellers behind the market's surge were recent favorable reports on industrial production, retail sales, new orders for durable goods, activity, corporate profits, personal income, the gross national product and business spending.

Deficit Reduced

Also encouraging was the moderate rate of increase (0.2 percent) in consumer prices during April and the big reduction in the U.S. international payments deficit in the first quarter to \$3.49 billion—still large and worrisome, but about half the red ink that flowed in the fourth quarter of 1971.

The market is obviously poised to move significantly higher—spurred by satisfactory sales, profits and credit conditions—and probably would have already done

so if it did not have so many outside worries to cope with.

With many economic statistics now available for April, together with the revised data for the first quarter, it is obvious that the economy has been pulsating strongly.

The economic community is rather unanimous that the tempo of business activity will be at an even faster heat as the year progresses. Some economists have begun to raise their year-end forecasts by a few billion dollars, and the consensus prediction of a \$100-billion increase in the gross national product for 1972 looks better and better with each new economic statistic issued.

The most encouraging recent piece of economic news was the report on industrial production for April. Output of the nation's fac-

tories, mines and utilities last month jumped by an unusually large 1 percent in the government's index to 110.9 percent of the 1967 base average.

It was the eighth consecutive monthly rise and put the production level about 4 1/2 percent above volume a year ago.

The continuing upturn in production, coupled with larger capital spending and the beginning of a stronger pace of inventory building, underscore the fact that business confidence is definitely widening. Many companies are reported to be stepping up their hiring and their outlays for advertising and research as well as for new plant and equipment.

With the abundance of good economic news, the stock market negotiated sharp gains on a broad front last week in slightly more

active trading. Several market averages closely approached their historic highs.

There were 1,132 issues on the New York Stock Exchange that averaged gains, while 645 showed declines and 170 ended with no net change. Turnover increased to 78.3 million shares from 71.9 million the week before.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average climbed 19.71 points to 961.04. The New York Times combined average advanced 17.46 to 816.91. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index moved up 2.50 to 108.88, and the stock exchange composite rose 1.85 to 60.54.

Selective buying dominated trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The week's volume leader was American Telephone, which rose 3/8 to 42 7/8, on a turnover of 970,000 shares. The issue traded within a small fraction of the week's low of 42 1/4 during the week.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, May 21 (NYT)—

There was a small bull market in progress this week on the American Stock Exchange. A week ago on Friday, the index closed at 27.48 and it ended last Friday at 27.88, a respectable 0.38.

An interesting sidelight was that the lowpoint for the week came on last Monday as the week began and the highpoint came on Friday—24.42 for the former and 28.04 for the latter.

The almost steady, slow rise in prices brought some interesting gains to some of the bluechip type stocks on the Amex.

For example, Carnation, the maker of dried milk and other foods and the highest priced stock on the exchange, closed at 139 3/4, up 1/4 for the week on no particular news.

Guardian Industries, in the auto glass field, has been riding ahead on past announcements of good earnings and ended the week at 114, up 10.

In the over-the-counter market, industrial issues showed strength, closing at 141.57 as measured by the NASDAQ index. A week ago the index was 137.57.

Among the movers, American Express closed at 58 1/2, up 5 points. Barnes-Hind Pharmaceutical at 51 was up 3 1/2. Graphic Scanning ended at 54 1/2, up almost 13 points.

Gulf Oil Active

The second most active issue was Gulf Oil, which slipped 1/8 to 34 3/4, with 989,000 shares changing hands. This issue made a new 1972 low of 33 3/4 during the week before firming.

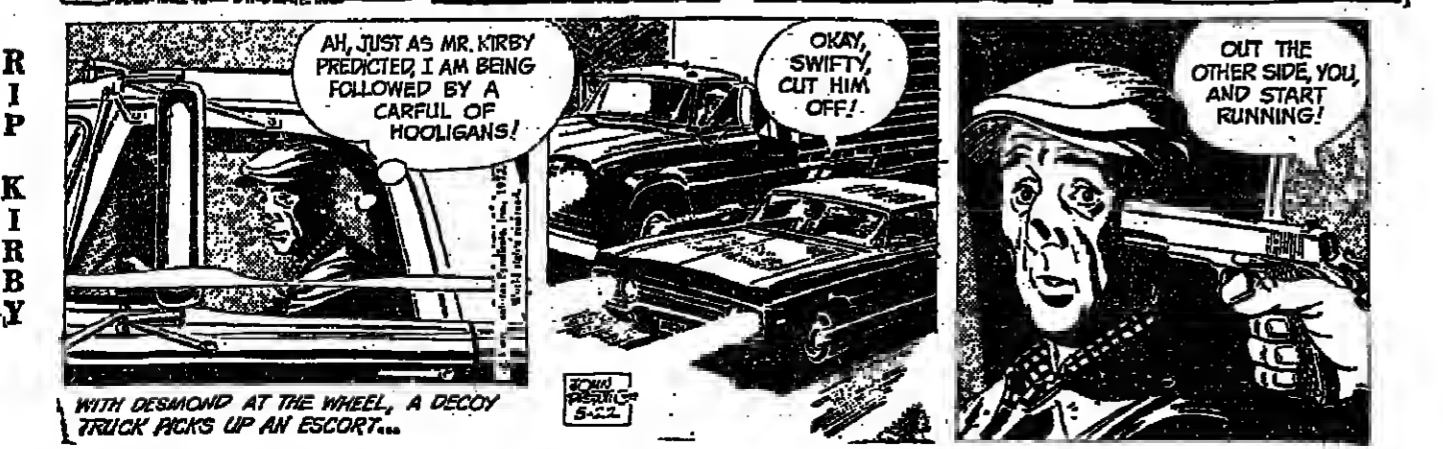
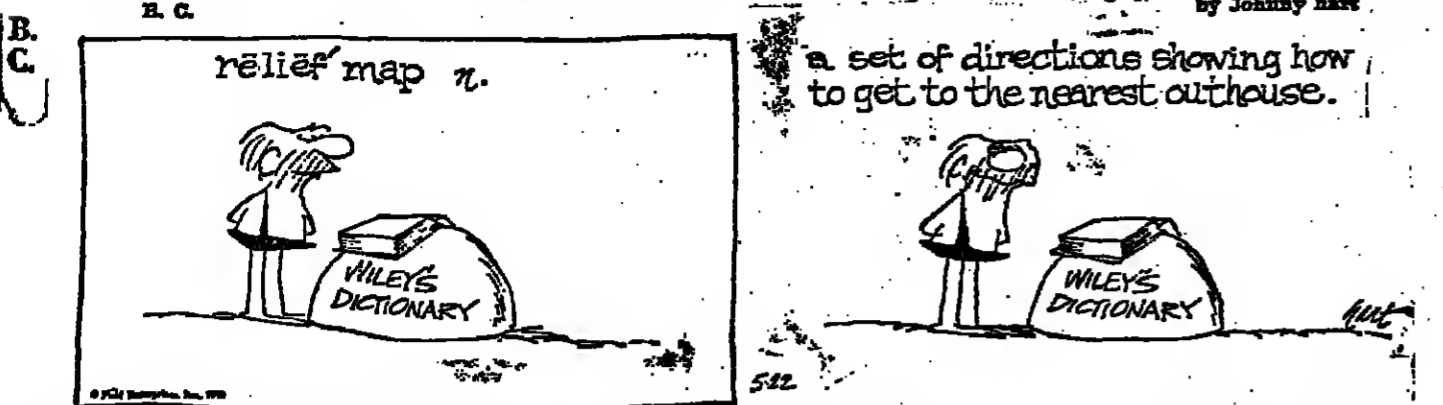
In third spot was Federal National Mortgage Association, known as Fanny Mae, which dropped 1/8 to 31 7/8 on 918,500 shares. The company said this week its 1972 earnings should stabilize in comparison with the dramatic profit rise in 1971, when share earnings climbed to \$1.43 a share, against 19 cents in 1970.

International Nickel gained 1 5/8 to 32 1/8 on a turnover of 810,000 shares. There was considerable institutional activity in the issue. In fifth place on the active list was Eastern Air Lines, trading 651,100 shares. The stock climbed 2 to 30. Airline issues were stronger during the week on prospects for improved earnings.

Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Net
100	99 1/2	100	+1/2
101	100 1/2	101	+1/2
102	101 1/2	102	+1/2
103	102 1/2	103	+1/2
104	103 1/2	104	+1/2
105	104 1/2	105	+1/2
106	105 1/2	106	+1/2
107	106 1/2	107	+1/2
108	107 1/2	108	+1/2
109	108 1/2	109	+1/2
110	109 1/2	110	+1/2
111	110 1/2	111	+1/2
112	111 1/2	112	+1/2
113	112 1/2	113	+1/2
114	113 1/2	114	+1/2
115	114 1/2	115	+1/2
116	115 1/2	116	+1/2
117	116 1/2	117	+1/2
118	117 1/2	118	+1/2
119	118 1/2	119	+1/2
120	119 1/2	120	+1/2
121	120 1/2	121	+1/2
122	121 1/2	122	+1/2
123	122 1/2	123	+1/2
124	123 1/2	124	+1/2
125	124 1/2	125	+1/2
126	125 1/2	126	+1/2
127	126 1/2	127	+1/2
128	127 1/2	128	+1/2
129	128 1/2	129	+1/2
130	129 1/2	130	+1/2
131	130 1/2	131	+1/2
132	131 1/2	132	+1/2
133	132 1/2	133	+1/2
134	133 1/2	134	+1/2
135	134 1/2	135	+1/2
136	135 1/2	136	+1/2
137	136 1/2	137	+1/2
138	137 1/2	138	+1/2
139	138 1/2	139	+1/2
140	139 1/2	140	+1/2
141	140 1/2	141	+1/2
142	141 1/2	142	+1/2
143	142 1/2	143	+1/2
144	143 1/2	144	+1/2
145	144 1/2	145	+1/2
146	145 1/2	146	+1/2
147	146 1/2	147	+1/2
148	147 1/2	148	+1/2
149	148 1/2	149	+1/2
150	149 1/2	150	+1/2
151	150 1/2	151	+1/2
152	151 1/2	152	+1/2
153	152 1/2	153	+1/2
154	153 1/2	154	+1/2
155	154 1/2	155	+1/2
156	155 1/2	156	+1/2
157	156 1/2	157	+1/2
158	157 1/2	158	+1/2
159	158 1/2	159	+1/2
160	159 1/2	160	+1/2
161	160 1/2	161	+1/2
162	161 1/2	162	+1/2
163	162 1/2	163	+1/2
164	163 1/2	164	+1/2
165	164 1/2	165	+1/2
166	165 1/2	166	+1/2
167	166 1/2	167	+1/2
168	167 1/2	168	+1/2
169	168 1/2	169	+1/2
170	169 1/2	170	+1/2
171	170 1/2	171	+1/2
172	171 1/2	172	+1/2
173	172 1/2	173	+1/2
174	173 1/2	174	+1/2
175	174 1/2	175	+1/2
176	175 1/2	176	+1/2
177	176 1/2	177	+1/2
178	177 1/2	178	+1/2
179	178 1/2	179	+1/2
180	179 1/2	180	+1/2
181	180 1/2	181	+1/2
182	181 1/2	182	+1/2
183	182 1/2	183	+1/2
184	183 1/2	184	+1/2
185	184 1/2	185	+1/2
186	185 1/2	186	+1/2
187	186 1/2	187	+1/2
188	187 1/2	188	+1/2
189	188 1/2	189	+1/2
190	189 1/2	190	+1/2
191	190 1/2	191	+1/2
192	191 1/2	192	+1/2
193	192 1/2	193	+1/2
194	193 1/2	194	+1/2
195	194 1/2	195	+1/2
196	195 1/2	196	+1/2
197	196 1/2	197	+1/2
198	197 1/2	198	+1/2
199	198 1/2	199	+1/2
200	199 1/2	200	+1/2

Over-Counter Market			
	High	Low	Last
Foodst USA	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Foodst USA	1127	123 1/2	124 1/2
Farmers Co	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers Co	229	16 1/4	16 1/4
Farmers			



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South were using Precision, but were not very precise on this occasion. North's rebid of one no-trump, following the strong artificial one-club opening bid, showed the equivalent of a no-trump opening using standard methods. His preference to two spades on the next round should have discouraged South, since with a promising hand he would have jumped to three spades.

South's jump to four no-trump broke one of the basic rules of Blackwood: Never ask for aces holding two possible quick losers in an unbid suit. If South was determined to look for a slam, a better course would have been to bid three hearts over two spades, hoping to determine whether North held any club control.

Since spades and diamonds had been bid, naturally by the opponents, West thought he had to guess which of the other suits turned out to be fatal. The declarer was delighted that West had not led clubs, and won in his hand with the heart ace. He drew trumps, cashed dummy's heart winners to discard a club, and let a club.

East put up the club king and routinely returned a heart. After South ruffed, he had no trouble guessing which way to finesse in diamonds. He knew that East had begun with three spades and five hearts, so that the majority of diamonds was sure to be on his left. West was therefore likely to have the diamond queen, so South led the nine and let it run. When this held, the ten was finessed, and the declarer was able to make the slam with five spade tricks, four diamond tricks and three heart tricks.

The chief defensive error was

NORTH		WEST (D)		EAST	
♠ A Q 4		♠ 10 5		♠ 9 6 2	
♥ K Q 6		♥ 9 7 2		♥ J 8 5 4 3	
♦ A 10 2		♦ 8 7 6 5		♦ 4	
♣ J 7 5 2		♣ 9 6 3		♣ A K 10 4	
SOUTH					
♠ K 10 7 3					
♥ A 10					
♦ K 10 3					
♣ Q 8					

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

STAR	ASCIAIP	ECHO
PIONE	BAIHIA	SHOW
ARTICIA	LIERY	HULL
RESILLIE	RELIANCE	
SHARK		
OBJECTED	OSPREY	
CLANK	TIBENS	ONE
TACT	MILLIE	FALL
ESK	MAINTA	BIASAL
TERROR	ATLANTIS	
AVOID	THE	HINT
TABLET	AL	STACTIC
ELITE	BLAIR	POUSHER
STIR	ARLIE	TOUGH
TOTS	SYNDIC	SUNIS

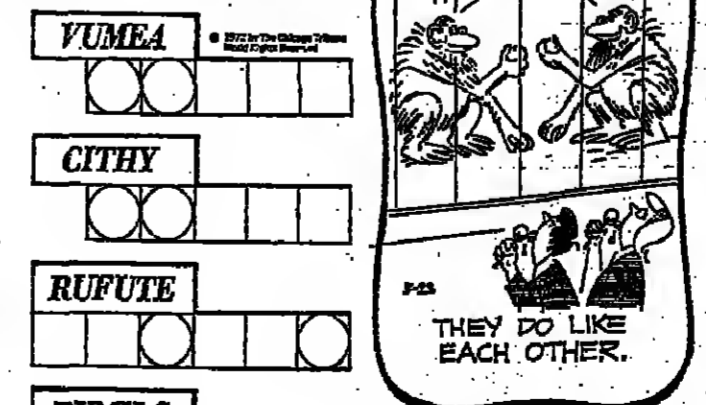
DENNIS THE MENACE



WE'RE GONNA VISIT MY UNCLE CHARLIE'S FARM, WHERE THERE'S PLENTY OF GOOD CLEAN AIR AN' GOOD CLEAN WATER AN' GOOD CLEAN DIRT!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumble: NEWLY - BARON - POLLEN - AUTUMN

Answer: Make nothing of it! - ANNUL

BOOKS

HOAX

The Inside Story of the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving Affair

By Stephen Fay, Lewis Chester and Magnus Linklater
Illustrated. Viking. 310 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU might think that by this time the Howard Hughes-Clifford Irving Affair has had it—that nothing more could possibly be added to newspaper and magazine accounts that have already detailed the book swindle all the way down to the organs of the imagination. So you might be inclined to conclude that "Hoax," an account of the caper by three young reporters from the Sunday Times of London, is simply not worth bothering with—that enough is enough.

Well, you would be wrong. For one thing, Messrs. Fay, Chester and Linklater do offer new details for once at least that seem new to this reviewer. They have told, for instance, how Irving was inadvertently trapped into telling all to the district attorney because when two reporters told him that they knew "all about Meier" (meaning John Meier, the former Hughes aide who at one point was suspected of being Irving's conduit to Hughes) Irving thought they were referring to Stanley Meyer, the Hollywood reporter who had given Irving the key material for his book. The authors of "Hoax" have revealed, for another instance, how at least one investigator, a handwriting analyst with the U.S. Postal Service, concluded that it was the Irvings themselves who produced the forgeries of Hughes's signature and handwriting. Which is to mention just two of a dozen beams of light that are thrown by this book on the whole confusing affair.

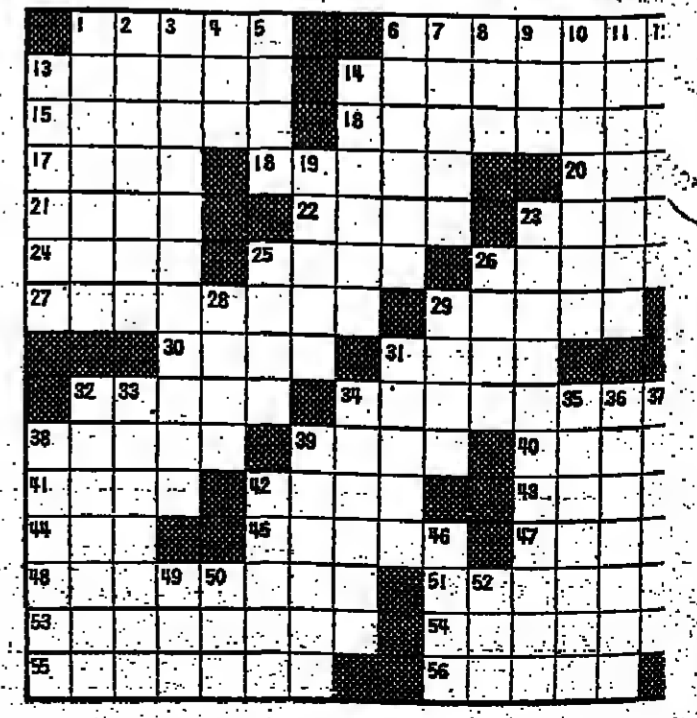
You would be wrong because, for another thing, the authors of "Hoax" have put the whole story together so that it reads not as a series of shuffling, scrambling, exploding, baffled, but curious public (as it did in the versions that unfolded in the press), but instead as an almost fictional caper marked by both brilliant planning and incredible luck. (For instance, Irving apparently had no idea that the Dietrich-Phelan material even existed when he first approached McGraw-Hill with his project; his acquisition of the manuscript came later—by pure luck, or so it seems—and it was this windfall that prompted him to change the project from an authorized biography to an autobiography, and to raise the advance from McGraw-Hill by \$100,000.)

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 News items	42 Cellar occupant	1 Run	33 Plane pilot's concern
6 Plant pores	43 Lamb	2 Historic creek	34 Subsidized
13 Spirited	44 Kinsman: Abbr.	3 Unyielding	35 Livestock foe
14 Travel hiatus	45 Rice dish	4 Ring decision	36 Glide
15 Continued	46 Book of N.T.	5 Roger's entries: Abbr.	37 Needles
16 Vegetable	48 Anti-malaria drug	6 Mushroom stalks	38 Leftovers
17 Goshawk	51 Quiet	7 " " of good will	39 Furred
18 Scarf	53 Shackled	8 W.W. II agency	40 Book part
20 Army man: Abbr.	54 Pull up	9 Kind of scene	41 Initials on an American ship
21 Word after school	55 Perfumed	10 Nemesis was one	42 Holder
22 Tied	56 Doer's opposite		50 Decay
23 Bedouin hat cord			52 Greek letter
24 Small case			
25 Very, in Nice			
26 Mortimer			
27 Replacements of a sort			
29 Jump			
30 Olympian			
31 Info			
32 Moroccan city			
34 Third party with you and me			
35 Con-man's aide			
39 Artifice			
40 Resembling			



3-to-10 Riva Ridge Is 4th

Bee Bee Scores Easy Preakness Upset

Upper Case and Freeter were scratched from the race yesterday morning.

Bee Bee, by Better Bee out of Paula, by Nisami II. His full brother, Abe's Hope, was good enough to make headlines in a 1966 season that featured such 3-year-olds as Buckpasser and Graustark. Carroll trained the family.

"Yeah, I had his sire, his dam and his brother," he recalled. "I've been connected with this family tree for at least 12 years, but this is the biggest victory I've ever enjoyed."

Carroll described Nelson's performance as a "steady" ride, "a real horseman's ride."

Bee Bee's margin of victory was the only rival seriously to contest Bee Bee for the lead in the long run to the clubhouse turn. Eager Exchange, once headed, was through early.

Riva Ridge Moves

Key To The Mint and, briefly, Riva Ridge, were the closest pursuers after a half-mile, at which point Riva Ridge began to move smartly on the outside and soon joined Key To The Mint in the second and third stanzas. On the turn, when the large crowd expected the favorite and the second choice to go to the lead, Bee Bee began to draw off. The winner was home free at the eighth pole as No Le Haze again delivered too little too late.

Australia's Benson Captures 5,000 Meters; Ryun Is 3d

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., May 21 (AP)—Australia's Tony Benson closed fast in the final lap last night, sweeping past George Young to win the 5,000-meter run in the Bakersfield Track Classic as Jim Ryun finished third.

Benson was among the leaders with six laps to go and then led until 300 yards remained when Young put on his famed kick, opening a 10-yard lead.

As the field passed the three-mile mark, Benson sprinted to the outside to pass Young and win going away in 13 minutes 36.6 seconds.

Ryun, who hadn't run the distance competitively in more than five years, was seventh until the final turn. He appeared exhausted but put on a sensational drive as he nearly caught Young for second.

Young, an Arizona school teacher, was timed in 13:37.6, with Ryun in 13:38.2—his best time by 10 seconds.

Benson's last lap was timed in 56.9 seconds.

Ken Swenson, the U.S. 800-meter record-holder, won the event in 1:48.9 and Francis Larrin captured the women's version in 2:04.2.

Trunk Smith won the 200 in 20.6 and world record-holder Jay Silvester won the discus with a throw of 136-4 feet, 5 inches.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	24	7	.774	—
Pittsburgh	21	10	.677	1/2
Philadelphia	20	11	.645	1 1/2
Chicago	18	13	.583	3 1/2
St. Louis	17	14	.556	4 1/2
San Diego	16	15	.515	5 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	20	12	.625	—
Houston	18	14	.563	1 1/2
Cincinnati	17	15	.529	2 1/2
San Francisco	16	16	.500	3 1/2
Atlanta	14	18	.438	5 1/2
San Diego	13	19	.406	6 1/2

Saturday's Results

St. Louis 2, Chicago 2.

Pittsburgh 3, Montreal 0.

Atlanta 2, San Francisco 1.

New York 2, Philadelphia 1.

Los Angeles 2, Houston 1.

San Diego 0, Cincinnati 2.

Friday's Results

New York 2, Philadelphia 1.

Pittsburgh 3, Montreal 0.

Atlanta 2, San Francisco 1.

Los Angeles 2, Houston 1.

San Diego 0, Cincinnati 2.

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1.

Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1.

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.

San Diego 2, San Francisco 1.

Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1.

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1.

Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1.

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.

San Diego 2, San Francisco 1.

Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1.

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1.

Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1.

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.

San Diego 2, San Francisco 1.

Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1.

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1.

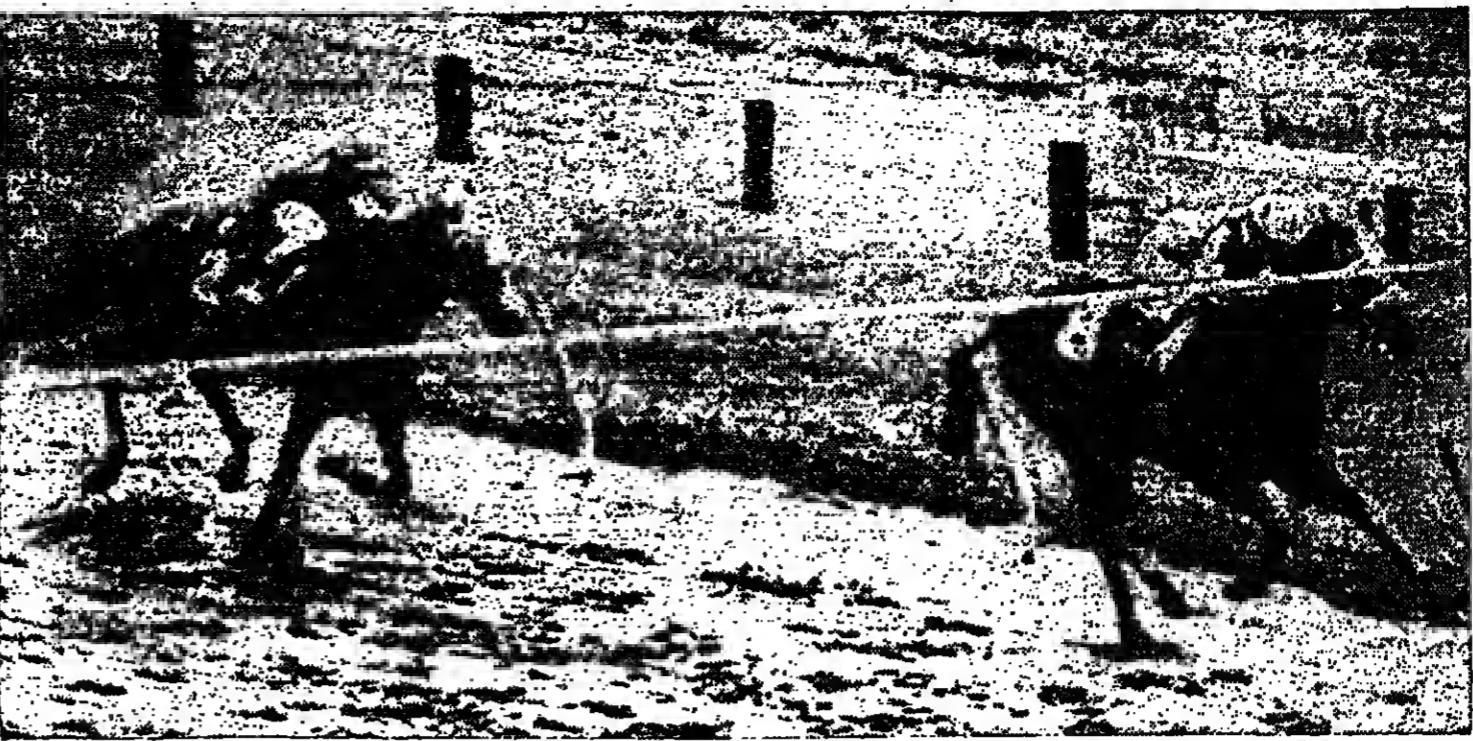
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1.

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1.

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1.



SLOP AND GO—Bee Bee wins Preakness on muddy track by 1 1/4 lengths over No Le Haze at Pimlico.

Mays Homers, Doubles; Seaver Wins Mets Edge Phils for 11th Straight

NEW YORK, May 21 (UPI)—Willie Mays and Tommie Agee hit two-run homers today to spark the New York Mets to their 11th victory in a row, a 4-3 road triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies.

The loss was the sixth in a row for the Phillies, who were watched by 47,267 fans—the largest crowd in history to see a baseball game in Philadelphia.

Tom Seaver picked up this victory, his seventh in eight decisions. Pitcher Jim Boutcham singled for the right-hander in the eighth inning and Mays followed with his home run.

Steve Carlton took the loss, his fourth in nine decisions. Carlton held the Mets hitless until the sixth when Mays doubled and Agee homered.

The Phillies took a 1-0 lead in the first on Tom McCaver's double and Greg Luzinski's single. They made it 3-0 in the fourth when Willie Montanez walked and Tom Hutton hit his second homer of the season.

Pirates 1, Expos 0, 3

Bill Mazeroski, who had not had a hit this season, drove in the winning run with an eighth-inning sacrifice fly to give Pittsburgh a 5-3 victory over Montreal and sweep of a home doubleheader, extending the Pirates' winning streak to seven games.

Dave Cash drove in the only run of the first game, then made a brilliant bases-loaded catch in the eighth inning to save a 1-0 victory. Mazeroski, 38, drove a pitch by Mike Marshall to deep center

field in the eighth inning of the second game after Mike May and Gene Clines hit successive singles. Dock Ellis, running for May, scored on Mazeroski's sacrifice fly and Clines then stole second, went to third on a wild pitch and scored on an error. Montreal scored in the first on a double by Ron Hunt and a single by Ron Fairly, ending a string of four straight shutout games by Pirate pitchers.

Cubs 2, Cardinals 2

Billy Williams drove in two runs, including a solo homer in the fifth inning, as Chicago dealt St. Louis a 3-3 defeat at St. Louis. Williams knocked in Chicago's first run in the first inning on a single which scored Jose Cardenal, who had singled.

Braves 6, Giants 4

Third baseman Darrell Evans drove in three runs, including the tie-breaker in the 10th inning, to give Atlanta a 6-4 road victory over San Francisco in the first game of a doubleheader. Evans singled home Earl Williams, who led off the 10th with a double.

Tigers 5, Indians 0

In the American League, Mickey Lolich hurled his eighth complete game victory of the season and shut out Cleveland for Detroit, 5-0, at Detroit. Lolich, who has one defeat, struck out seven and walked none before a Bat Day crowd of 32,150. Mickey Stanley, a substitute for a substitute, broke up a sixth-inning scoreless tie with a two-run triple. Stanley wasn't scheduled to start, but Willie Horton suffered a pulled muscle in his left side in the first inning and his replacement,

Pat Dobson, pitched a four-hit shutout. Don Baylor hit two home runs and Merv Rettenmund hit one as Baltimore defeated Milwaukee, 5-0, before a Ball Day crowd of 11,897.

Athletics 5, Royals 2

Dave Duncan drove in three runs with a pair of homers and Sal Bando added a two-run homer to power Oakland to a 5-2 road win over Kansas City. Duncan drilled his sixth homer of the year in the fourth inning with Mike Epstein aboard and chubbed a solo homer in the ninth for the A's final run.

Yankees 5, Red Sox 3

Roy White collected three hits in each game. Sparky Lyle picked up two saves and winning pitcher Fritz Peterson drove in three runs in the opener as the New York swept a home doubleheader from Boston, 6-3 and 3-2.

Cardinals 3, Cubs 2

Ted Simmons singled home Maltby Alou in the bottom of the ninth to give St. Louis a 3-2 home victory over Chicago. With one out in the bottom of the ninth and the Cards trailing, 2-1, Fred Simon singled off losing pitcher Bert Hooton. Alou followed with a bunt single, and Chicago third baseman Carmen Fernandez threw the ball away, Simmons scoring on the play and Alou going to third. After Joe Torre was intentionally passed, Simmons got his game-winning hit.

Reds 3, Astros 0

Southpaw Al Downing hurled a two-hit shutout to dispose of Houston, 3-0, in Los Angeles club record time of 1 hour, 20 minutes at Dodger Stadium.

Padres 5, Reds 3

Leron Lee, hitting safely in his 15th straight game, drove in a pair of runs with a home run and a single as San Diego defeated Cincinnati, 5-3, at San Diego to halt the Reds' nine-game winning streak.

Braves 3, Giants 2

Catcher Earl Williams smashed a three-run homer in the eighth inning to provide all the offense as Atlanta snapped a four-game losing streak with a 3-2 road victory over San Francisco. Williams' homer followed singles by Ralph Garr and Rico Carty. Losing pitcher Steve Stone had shut out the Braves on three hits until the eighth inning.

Cardinals 3, Cubs 2

Ted Simmons singled home Maltby Alou in the bottom of the ninth to give St. Louis a 3-2 home victory over Chicago. With one out in the bottom of the ninth and the Cards trailing, 2-1, Fred Simon singled off losing pitcher Bert Hooton. Alou followed with a bunt single, and Chicago third baseman Carmen Fernandez threw the ball away, Simmons scoring on the play and Alou going to third. After Joe Torre was intentionally passed, Simmons got his game-winning hit.

Reds 3, Astros 0

Southpaw Al Downing hurled a two-hit shutout to dispose of Houston, 3-0, in Los Angeles club record time of 1 hour, 20 minutes at Dodger Stadium.

Padres 5, Reds 3

Leron Lee, hitting safely in his 15th straight game, drove in a pair of runs with a home run and a single as San Diego defeated Cincinnati, 5-3, at San Diego to halt the Reds' nine-game winning streak.

Braves 3, Giants 2

Catcher Earl Williams smashed a three-run homer in the eighth inning to provide all the offense as Atlanta snapped a four-game losing streak with a 3-2 road victory over San Francisco. Williams' homer followed singles by Ralph Garr and Rico Carty. Losing pitcher Steve Stone had shut out the Braves on three hits until the eighth inning.

Pacers Capture ABA Title Eliminate Nets, 4 Games to 2

By Sam Goldaper

UNIONDALE, N.Y., May 21 (UPI)—The Indiana Pacers won the American Basketball Association championship with a 108-105 victory over the New York Nets at the Nassau Coliseum, taking the best-of-seven final series, four games to two.

Roger Brown, a New Yorker and the first player the Pacers signed when they came into being five seasons ago, hit on 10 of 17 2-point field-goal attempts and half of his six attempts at 3-point baskets, finishing with 32 points. The ABA awards 3 points for shots from 25 feet and beyond.

Once more the New York Nets couldn't stand the prosperity of a big lead. They blew a 20-point lead in the sixth game Thursday. Yesterday, they had a 12-point advantage halfway through the second period.

After the teams were tied, 28-28, at the end of the first quarter, Billy Paulitz, who had 20 points and 14 rebounds before he fouled out in the closing minute of the game, led the Nets on a 19-7 spurt.

12-Point Lead

That the Nets could take a 12-point lead was surprising because they played without John Roche and with a subpar Rick Barry and Ollie Taylor.

Roche, who had averaged almost 20 points in the previous five games of this series, sprained his left ankle in Indianapolis Thursday night.

Barry jammed his left shoulder in a Friday practice session and aggravated it in the warm-up drill game. He was taken out of the game early in the first quarter and returned eight minutes later with two shots of novocaine in the back of the neck.

It wasn't the same Barry who went in the series with 188 points, tops on both teams. He scored 23 points, shooting six for 14 from the floor.

Taylor, who suffered a sprained left wrist in the sixth game, led the Nets in the third period. He had one of his better scoring games, with 16 points, but his rebounding was not up to par.

Melchioni Scores 23

Billy Melchioni, who started in place of Roche, came out of the slump and hit for 23 points. He shot 9 for 22.

It was Brown who wrecked the Nets.

"He was so great out there," said Bob Leonard, the Pacers coach. "He has to be one of the outstanding players for his size that has ever played this game."

Leonard said, "We had four guys start today who were on our first title team and that experience helped. But when you look back it was the 3-point field goal that generated all the excitement. It won for us last Thursday and could have tied it for them in the last seconds today."

Melchioni tried with 5 seconds left and missed.

A winning share was worth about \$3,000 to each player. That's less than 20 percent of what a share was worth to a member of the Los Angeles Lakers, the NBA champions.

Barry broke the ABA playoff scoring record with 554 points. Dan Issel of the Kentucky Colonels set the mark last season with 534 points.

More Sports News On Page 9

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

SATURDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland 4, Boston 3

Kansas City 2, Minnesota 1

Seattle 3, St. Louis 2

Detroit 2, Chicago 1

Cleveland 3, Milwaukee 2

Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1

New York 2, Los Angeles 1

San Francisco 2, Houston 1

San Diego 2, Cincinnati 1

Atlanta 2, St. Louis 1

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1

Philadelphia 2, New York 1

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1

Philadelphia 2, New York 1

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1

Philadelphia 2, New York 1

Montreal 2, Pittsburgh 1

Chicago 2, St. Louis 1

Houston 2, Los Angeles 1

Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1

San Francisco 2, Atlanta 1

Philadelphia 2, New York 1

Tennis... Sun... and Vanaos to get the suntan your skin prefers

Vanaos is the complete line of suntanning products, adapted to each specific skin type.

Own 5 Acres of Prime U.S. Vacation Land for \$25 a month!

Vanaos sponsors the International Vanaos Open de France 1972 that will take place at Roland Garros from today, May 22nd, until June 4th.

Welcome tennis champions of France and the whole world!

هكذا من الأعمال